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Economy of Plenty Goal; Roosevelt Names Norweb; Britain Amends Food Act

The World's Day—November 9, 1943

Boston: Women Urged to Fight for Policies

Greater Boston women leaders, attending an industrial conference at the Hotel Statler today, were urged to fight for national policies and legislation to provide an economy of plenty through production in postwar United States. [Page 5.]

Attorney General Biddle announced the Justice Department will seek a new indictment against Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts and five others, alleging violation of the mail fraud statute in the operation of what the Department has described as "a government war contracts brokerage racket."

Judge Francis J. Good of Superior Court today ordered the jury to return a "not guilty" verdict for James H. Mooney, Building Commissioner for the City of Boston. Mr. Mooney was charged with wilful neglect of duty as a public officer in connection with the Cocoanut Grove fire of last November. The State's evidence, according to the Court, did not show wilful neglect of duty.

Washington: Norweb Named for Post in Portugal

President Roosevelt nominated R. Henry Norweb of Ohio, now Ambassador to Peru, to be Minister to Portugal with the personal rank of Ambassador during his mission at Lisbon. Mr. Norweb would fill the post in Portugal left vacant by the passing of Bert Fish of Indiana and Florida.

A resolution continuing Manuel Quezon in office as President of the Philippine Commonwealth until civil government is restored to the islands was passed by the Senate today and sent to the House.

Accusing the Administration of "procrastination" and "muddling our food situation," the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee recommended legislation to put administration of the food program under a single head.

Eight Democratic members of the House Banking Committee predict that discontinuance of the Government food price subsidy program, as recommended by the committee majority, would "precipitate inflation."

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones announced appointment of Frank Hancock of Oxford, N. C., as administrator of the Farm Security Administration. He expects to begin active duty Nov. 15. He replaces C. B. Baldwin who resigned to become connected with the State Department in directing foreign relief.

William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, urged Congress to restrain the Federal Communications Commission from exercising "absolute dictatorship" over the radio industry in testimony before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Legislation to lift federal taxes and restrictions from margarine was laid aside for the remainder of this session of Congress by a 14-to-11 vote of the House Agriculture Committee.

In Europe: Britain Hits Misleading Food Labels

Britain's Food and Drug Act has been amended to outlaw misleading food labels and to prevent misleading statements by advertisers as to the nutritional values of certain foods.

Pope Pius will send a note to both the Germans and the Allies on the aerial violation of Holy See territory, the Vatican City correspondent of the German DNB agency said. The Vatican was bombed Nov. 5 by an unidentified plane which Allied headquarters in Algiers said was not an Allied craft.

The Pope's Guard in Vatican City has been increased by 1,000 men and equipped with modern weapons, the Rome correspondent of the Goeteborg newspaper Handels-och-Sjefartstidning said.

"Black market litters" have broken out in Paris, with prices fluctuating wildly amid rumors of an impending Allied invasion of France, dispatches to Madrid newspapers said.

A de Gaullist showdown fight for full control of the French provisional government appeared likely as the National Liberation Committee's consultative assembly resumed its first session in Algiers after several days' recess. [Page 7.]

"The resolution of all the United Nations in the struggle against Germany" has been strengthened by the Moscow conference, the Red Army's victories, and other Allied successes, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said in a message to Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

A pro-Nazi former Premier of Albania, Mustafa Merlika Kruja, was shot and his son, Kahfer Merlika, killed as they were driving through Tirana, Oct. 12, reports reaching Reuters news agency said.

Admiral Georges Robert, former commander of French forces in the Antilles, former Governor Constant Sorin of Guadelupe and several French naval commanders who surrendered to the Allies at Martinique last July have arrived in Lisbon, presumably to remain for the duration of the war.

Serious disturbances, in which a number of persons were shot, were reported to have occurred in several German cities Nov. 8 following Hitler's beer cellar speech. [First Page, Second Section.]

National: Market Steadies as Peace Talk Wanes

Selling pressure relaxed in today's stock market as talk of early peace waned. Led by rails, selective recoveries slowed after an active opening. Mild buying support was attributed partly to the belief the market had been oversold in Monday's sharp relapse.

Representative Grant, (R), of Indiana, intends to conduct hearings in California for the House subcommittee investigating the Brewster Aeronautics Company. He will also seek information about a special fund several aircraft companies are said to have collected to obtain passage of special tax legislation.

Americas: Brazil Bans Exportation of Meat

Brazil has placed a six-month ban on exportation of meat from four central states and has placed meat packers under Government control, in an effort to overcome wartime food shortages and a rising cost of living.

Alaska: Canadian General Gets U. S. Merit Award

The United States Legion of Merit award has been presented Maj. Gen. Randolph Pearkes, Commander in Chief of the Canadian Army's Pacific Command, in recognition of the closer association between the Dominion and the United States. The citation credited General Pearkes with contributing "greatly to the joint action between the forces under his command and those of the United States."

Orient: Chinese Urge Republic in Defeated Japan

A republic must be established in defeated Japan if world peace is to be lasting, liberal Chinese opinion in China declared. [Page 1.]

The earthquake shock recorded Nov. 6, apparently in the neighborhood of Japan, was as great as the 1923 disaster which caused 80,000 casualties in Japan, a Loyola University seismologist said in Chicago.

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The Weather

Colder, Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Armistice Day

All editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted on Nov. 11.

Invasion Tied To Full Allied Aid to French

Lack of closer liaison of Britain and U. S. is also held prejudicial to hope of program.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 9—There is grave risk that inadequate liaison arrangements between the Americans and British on the one hand and the French resistance movement on the other may partly compromise the success of the proposed invasion of the continent from the west.

The position is that while the Anglo-American military plans are being rapidly completed here in London, and schemes for sabotage and uprisings in France have been worked out by leaders of French resistance, contact between the two is unsatisfactory.

Some liaison machinery exists. The lack of adequate contact is most marked between the Americans and the French.

On the British side contact is somewhat closer, chiefly because liaison arrangements are a good deal older and there has been time to iron out some of the difficulties.

But even with the British, the French here complain, co-operation in detailed planning for a second front is by no means as intimate as it should be.

Opposition to de Gaulle

Between the Americans and French there is even less complete co-ordination. Underlying this Franco-American difficulty is the whole problem of animosity between American officialdom and Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Without going into the rights or wrongs of this complex question, the situation has now reached the point in London at least, where distrust on both sides constitutes a serious hindrance to co-operation for the coming invasion.

A recent instance of how this inability to get together is holding up liberation plans is provided by the case of an important memorandum submitted by the French Committee of National Liberation to both the British and American Governments nearly six weeks ago.

No Valid Reason Seen

This memorandum set forth the French Committee's views on how to work out the thorny problem of civilian administration in the liberated areas of France when invasion comes.

Up to date however the French have received no reply to this memorandum, either from the British or Americans.

What is troubling objective observers here is that in view of

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Churchill: 'Victory Not Before 1944'; Russian Forces Nearing Polish Border; 44 Nations Join World Attack on Want

Roosevelt hails United Nations relief group as start to right use of global output.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Formation of a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration by 44 nations in the White House today was hailed by President Roosevelt as a start toward using the "production of all the world to balance the want of all the world."

The agreement was signed on a green baize table stretched the length of the East Room in front of portraits of George and Martha Washington, flags of the United Nations, and bowls of yellow chrysanthemums.

Seated on gilt chairs behind the signers were envoys from the United Nations, the President's Cabinet, members of the Supreme Court, Congressional leaders, and the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

President Signs for United States

The President signed for the United States, and when he came to the point in his speech where he said: "Nations will learn to work together only by actually working together," he looked around the table and added, "Why not?"

Preceding the President's speech, representatives of 44 nations signed an agreement in the East Room of the White House establishing a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Under the agreement an international administration is set up, headed by a director general and a council of representatives of all the member nations, to plan and administer measures for the relief of victims of war.

Move to Atlantic City

Tomorrow, delegates will move to Atlantic City, N. J., for their first conference, scheduled to last about a month. Herbert H. Lehman, present head of international relief activities in the United States, is slated to be elected chairman.

Progress of the conference, furnishing a new experiment in practical international co-operation, will be watched closely around the world.

At present, signatures to the agreement are limited to the United

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Associated Press Radiophoto from OWI

U. S. Air Chiefs Celebrate

Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz (left), Commander of the United States 12th and 15th Air Forces, and Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle, Commander of the American Strategic Air Force in North Africa, get together at a barbeque to celebrate the 100th mission over enemy territory flown from the United States Army Air Force base in North Africa.

Storm of Wage Demands Shakes Stabilization Ship

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Increasing doubt is being cast here on the ability of the Government to maintain the so-called "Little Steel" wage-stabilization formula. In other words, a movement toward general upward revision of wages seems in the making.

Linked with this are a dozen different developments, the coal, rail, and steel workers' demand for more pay; the rise in living costs; the apparent refusal of Congress to vote the Administration's tax program; the struggle ahead over the Administration's subsidy program.

The Administration is seeking to gain time by appointment of a public-employer-worker subcommittee of the National War Labor Board to make a quick survey of living costs. It will try to find out if the Bureau of Labor Statistics living-cost index adequately covers the living-cost rise since Jan. 1, 1941, the base period of the "Little Steel" formula. It held its first meeting yesterday.

Rising Tension

Coupled with these events, many observers here note a developing social tension between trade-union elements and the balance of the population and embittered relations for which no common meeting ground has yet been found.

The public is deeply stirred by strikes, and tends to make ruthless John L. Lewis typify all organized labor. High wages, absenteeism, and alleged laxness in the war effort of labor have become a standing subject of attack among many influential newspapers and radio columnists.

On the labor side, objective investigation indicates, feelings are just as deep, or perhaps deeper, that labor is being discriminated against, that labor is being treated unfairly in press and radio, that profits of corporations and other sections of the public are unbridled while workers' wages have been "frozen."

Rail Strike Threatened

George M. Harrison, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, told a Senate subcommittee that the rail unions are ready to proceed with a nation-wide strike if wage increase demands are not settled soon and urged Congress to step into the picture "to solve the problem."

Mr. Harrison appeared for the second time before the Interstate Commerce Committee in behalf of a resolution by Senator Truman (D) of Missouri which would have the effect of Congressional advice to Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson to back-track on his veto of a general 8-cent-an-hour wage increase award to non-operating railroad workers.

Under the "Little Steel" wage formula adopted in May, 1942, the Administration undertook to stabilize wages, using the price index of January, 1941, as a base, and permitting labor to have a 15 per cent wage increase over that figure, on

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Labor Declared Ready to Top Its 1942 Contribution to Fund

Organized labor pledges itself to better its last year's contribution of $22,000,000 to the Greater Boston United War Fund, declared Joseph A. Salerno, Massachusetts State President of the C. I. O., chief speaker at today's noon rally of Fund workers in historic Faneuil Hall.

"Now that the sun of victory is smiling at the United Nations," he said, "we must redouble our efforts and come to the rescue of the millions of needy victims of the war.

"We, who are more fortunate than our brethren across the seas, should give and give—all we can.

"We welcome the War Chest drive as an opportunity for Labor to do its part in helping to heal the wounds of a war-torn world."

Ready Response

Meanwhile, volunteer solicitors who made their first calls on their neighbors last night on behalf of the Greater Boston United War Fund, reported that people who had never given before were responding generously. "The only trouble is," said one man, "it takes longer than you think it is going to. People say, 'Well, come in and have a bite to eat and stop a while.'"

It's all a very friendly affair, a community project, and everyone is taking a hand in it to bring off what officials expect will be an outstanding success.

Military and civilian personnel of the New England army sector have already oversubscribed their quota, although solicitation is not yet complete, according to Maj. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, commanding general. General Blood turned over to Fund headquarters today the first installment of cash and pledges, and received the congratulations of General Chairman Joseph T. Walker, Jr.

More than 5,000 persons attended last night's opening rally in Mechanics Building and listened to stirring music by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky. Later, in his brief but hearty greeting, Governor Saltonstall declared that if the Republican Party wanted to be absolutely certain of success, it need only get the Symphony Orchestra to play at its rallies; and Mayor Tobin introduced his remarks by suggesting that the Democratic Party could have used it, too.

The big attraction, however, was Wendell L. Willkie, and the 1940 presidential candidate received a burst of enthusiastic applause when he stepped to the microphones.

By the People

In his speech Mr. Willkie urged prompt return to government by the people and of the people, and said, "We need to begin to think again in big terms. But that thinking cannot be done for us. It must be done by us."

"In the process of winning this war," Mr. Willkie said, "we have accepted centralization of the power of government; regimenta-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Daly to Head Juvenile Adjustment in Boston: City Citizenship Training Curbs Delinquency

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From the Federal Bureau of Investigation, from social agencies, and courts throughout the United States, evidence is piling up that an impressive problem of juvenile delinquency confronts this country. It is possible that Boston has hit upon an answer to it.

This answer consists in bringing together the best of many methods of cure which too often in the past have been in conflict—psychiatry, recreation, physical education, discipline, and the building of a civic consciousness in the young.

The plan applies only to boy delinquents. The girls are a very different problem, and an equally successful method of dealing with them has yet to be worked out.

Boston is a logical place for this advance in child care and correction to have been evolved, for this New England city is the Capital of a State which had some of the earliest and best laws concerning children. Moreover, in Boston are located advanced thinkers and workers in the fields of the social sciences. And finally, Boston has the only juvenile court judge in the United States who is appointed for life—a fact which gives him the maximum independence for testing new ideas.

Judge Perkins' Plan

For eight years, this judge—John Forbes Perkins—has been quietly experimenting with methods of handling the juvenile delinquent and turning him into a

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

The general problem of juvenile delinquency is discussed today on the Editorial Page.

Juvenile Problem

"As a nation," says J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "we have failed to realize the seriousness of the increase in youthful crime since the outbreak of war. Here is a problem that is approaching a national scandal."

The Christian Science Monitor herewith begins a series of five articles giving a detailed case history of how one community is meeting the problem with a high degree of success.

Boston's public schools took an important step forward today with the appointment of Francis J. Daly to head the newly established Office of Juvenile Adjustment.

The move followed close upon the appointment by Governor Saltonstall yesterday of a Committee on Youth Guidance, intended to establish an adequate state program for reducing juvenile delinquency.

For the first time in history, the public schools of the Hub will officially, actively, and efficiently cooperate with parents, police, community and social agencies to combat juvenile delinquency. The new office will not only act to prevent duplication of the really fine work already being done by intelligent teachers, specialized courses, and conscientious truant officers, but it will provide a means of contact between the schools and the crime prevention forces of the whole community.

The man chosen to inaugurate the work is not only an enthusiast for the idea but has spent his entire career specializing in this particular field. Through a study he made of school systems

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American fliers smash Turin bearing plant; Knox finds Japan hard hit in Pacific.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Advancing Russian forces were at the gates of Polotsk, only 20 miles from Poland and within striking distance of Latvia, as a new northern advance was launched simultaneously with the spectacular moves in the south.

Whether the northern push is merely diversionary to prevent German reinforcements from being rushed to aid retreating forces around Kiev remains to be seen. If reports are true that the Germans are evacuating the population between Lake Ilmen and Lake Peipus, on the Estonian border, the High Command would appear to be taking a serious view of the advance.

Russia's capacity of massing reserves necessary for such a northern move, when the Southern Ukrainian Army has its hands full in driving the Germans south toward the Rumanian frontier 140 miles away, is one of the mysteries of this campaign. Certain it is that there is no letup in the pressure on the German forces retreating toward Zhitomir, 50 miles west of Kiev, capture of which would split effectively the southern German army from the divisions in the north. Altogether 12 German divisions, or some 180,000, were reported in retreat west of Kiev.

In the hills of Central Italy General Montgomery's Eighth Army has advanced 10 miles since Nov. 6 to a point overlooking the Sangro River. That brings it to a point little more than 20 miles from Pescara, a sizable port almost opposite Rome 100 miles to the southwest. At the same time, General Clark made small gains on the way to the port of Gaeta, 70 miles from Rome and 19 miles from the southern edge of the Pontine Marshes. In view of reports that the Germans are massing fresh troops around Mignano in front of the Fifth Army,

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Prime Minister sees sacrifice and tragedy ahead of Allies before Hitler yields.

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill gravely proclaimed the "impending ruin" of Germany today, but with all the force of his leadership and language warned that in his belief the Nazis' defeat could not come before 1944.

He asserted solemnly that the campaigns of next year might surpass the tragedies of Waterloo and Gettysburg, that "unless some happy event occurs, on which we have no right to count, 1944 will see the greatest sacrifice of the British and United States Armies."

The valiant and brilliant Russian offensives have wrecked the German war machine and inflicted wounds "that may well prove fatal," he declared.

The British Prime Minister asserted that the back of the Nazi submarine warfare has been broken, and that the devastating air war upon the Reich has "been one of the prime forces in the impending ruin of the Hitler regime."

Costly Campaign Ahead

In an address radiocast to the world, Mr. Churchill said: "I am myself proceeding on the assumption that the campaign of 1944 in Europe will be the most severe and most costly to the Allies yet fought.

"We must strain every nerve for its successful accomplishment. This is no time for relaxation.

Hitler still has 400 divisions, promises a desperate struggle, and "we cannot exclude the possibility of new forms of attack upon this island," Mr. Churchill warned in his address at the inaugural luncheon of a new Lord Mayor of London, Sir Frank E. Newson-Smith, who succeeded Sir Samuel Joseph.

He repeated later in his address that "the year 1944 will see the greatest sacrifice of life of the British and American Armies."

"This year 1944 is also election year in the United States," Mr. Churchill said. "I am sure I speak for all those on both sides of the Atlantic who mean the same thing—and they are numbered in scores of millions—when I say that our supreme duty, all of us, British and Americans alike, is to preserve the good will that now exists throughout the English-speaking world and thus aid our armies in their grim and heavy task."

1940 Pledge Recalled

Mr. Churchill recalled at the beginning of his address that in 1940 at the height of the blitz he pledged Great Britain never to give up the fight to liberate peoples from the Nazi yoke.

He recalled also he told a similar

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End of Monarchy in Japan Seen Imperative by Chinese

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 9—"Postwar Japan must be a republic. The victory must be determined to do away completely with the Monarchy if world peace is to be lasting and if the Japanese people are to be given an opportunity for reform, progress, and happiness."

This sums up the opinion of many liberal Chinese in different walks of life whom I interviewed on the subject of Allied postwar policy toward a defeated Japan. They warned against the temptation of letting the institution of monarchy survive in Japan in an attempt to use it for the desired political changes in the country.

This temptation easily may arise from two facts:

Not Power in Itself

First, the Imperial Throne of Japan has never been a power in itself. But it always was possible for any political group that succeeded in establishing itself as the real power behind the throne to make the Emperor its instrument and to have him "sanctify" the domestic and political policies of that particular group which formed the government.

Second, other influences in the immediate circles around the Emperor—like permanent court officials, elder statesmen, and representatives of big business, with which the huge private fortune of the Imperial family is closely connected—have nearly always tried to moderate the most extreme policies of ultra ambitious adventurers in the Army, Navy, and bureaucracy.

In consequence, there are many persons who believe it might be possible, after victory over Japan, to use the institution of the Imperial Throne to give protection and prestige to liberal democratic forces, to win support for them from the conservatively inclined court circles, to change the role of the Emperor to that of a constitutional monarch, and thus to prevent not only the recurrence of Japanese aggression but also an extreme revolutionary reaction on the part of the masses.

Myth of Throne

To the Chinese with whom I talked, all of whom are well acquainted with Japan and Japanese history, any such argumentation appears fallacious and extremely dangerous. Their first point is that it pays more attention to the fundamental feature of the monarchic institution of Japan—that is, to the divine descent of the Japanese Emperor, which is firmly roosted in the country.

There is only one way, they maintain, to destroy that myth with its implicit claim to the superiority of Japan over all other nations — to demonstrate to the Japanese people, by destroying the Monarchy together with its military might, that the Imperial House is neither invioliable nor eternal. There already are many in Japan who do not believe in this legend, although police terror prevents most of them from confessing to their better knowledge.

And there are even more in whose thoughts vague and half-admitted doubts have been growing all the time, who immediately will be convinced they have been fooled if the throne is replaced by a modern republic, and who will provide a firm foundation for a new and progressive regime.

Legend Will Be Fortified

On the other hand, if the Imperial dynasty is permitted to continue after Japan's defeat, its legend will only be fortified, no mat-

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Housing Authority Takes Up Charges of Councilors

Charges by Boston City Councilors that local families were being denied shelter in local, government-owned, war housing projects were not denied by John A. Breen, chairman of the Boston Housing Authority, today, who said the basic purpose of war housing is to keep the in-migrant workers from throwing an excessive strain upon existing forms of shelter.

Appearing in the form of a militant charge by several councilors including Michael L. Kinsella of Charlestown, yesterday, the preference rating for out-of-town war workers in local war housing seemed to hold serious implications. As explained by Mr. Breen, however, this policy appeared in the light of a logical approach to one of the chief bottlenecks in war production . . . shelter for in-migrant war workers.

"On what basis can onyone ask that the 20,000 to 30,000 local war workers already housed be shifted from existing housing into war housing"? Mr. Breen demanded. "Where is the justification for rehousing local workers in an emergency, when the need is for taking care of those who come into town with no place to go?"

At the same time, Mr. Breen wanted to know what kind of a setup would be required to decide which of the 20,000 to 30,000 local war workers would be entitled to move from existing homes into war housing projects. Ordinarily, the housing authority refuses to comment on charges issuing spasmodically from the Council chamber. And while the answers to the latest charges he deemed to be quite obvious, Mr. Breen felt that here was an opportunity to clarify a long-established policy of government in war housing.

"Boston war workers moving to other communities," he said, "receive similar priority rights on war housing in those communities. It's a blanket policy required for maintaining war production by assuring incoming workers of places to live reasonably close to their plants."

As a matter of fact, Boston's war housing at Old Harbor Village and in Heath Street and Orchard Park, East Boston, were almost finished as slum clearance projects before the war. Hence they already house many local families who got in before the in-migrant worker became a wartime problem.

These war housing projects now house families from almost every State, Mr. Breen said.

There were also a great many service men's families moved in when preference was being given to the armed forces.

As for local families forced out of their houses to be torn down for war housing, at least 80 per cent of them are now better off than they were before, Mr. Breen declared.

Boston Edison Company says

. . . use oil wherever and whenever oil is needed. It prolongs the life of electrical appliances. They are priceless today.

Boston Edison Company

Renaming Of Timilty Is Opposed

Opposing reappointment of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, whose term expires Nov. 25, the Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Racial Unity has asked Governor Saltonstall to consider three primary qualifications in filling the important post, it was learned today.

The qualifications follow:

"1. The Police Commissioner must be a man who understands the problems of minorities and is devoted to the American principle of full equality and protection before the law of all minority groups.

"2. He must be able and eager to investigate fully the recent outbreaks against Jewish citizens and take all steps to seek out and punish the offenders.

"3. The Police Commissioner should be appointed under instructions to introduce training and methods in the police force that will insure against the existence of any prejudices within the force and guarantee the full protection of the police for minority groups.

"In the light of these considerations the Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Racial Unity is opposed to the reappointment of Joseph A. Timilty. We most respectfully urge that you appoint a Police Commissioner who will meet the above qualifications in order to insure complete harmony and unity in our city and to preserve the good name of Boston."

The Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Racial Unity was formed following the Detroit race riots last summer under the leadership of Joseph A. Salerno, President of the Massachusetts Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who also heads the Racial Unity Committee. Other officers are Miss Frances Sweeney, of the American Irish Defense Association, Vice-President; Seaton W. Manning of the Boston Urban League, Secretary, and the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, Pastor of the Arlington Street Church, Treasurer.

'France Forever' To Mark Nov. 11

In observance of Armistice Day, France Forever will hold a mass meeting in John Hancock Hall Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, with J. C. Fernand-Laurent, former member of the French Chamber of Deputies, as one of a list of speakers.

The meeting will be devoted to contemplation of the world of the future in which all nations will be closely related to one another. Other speakers will be: Dr. Hugh Cabot, Chairman of Russian War Relief, Inc., who was a lieutenant Colonel in World War I; V. M. Zubilin, attached to the Russian Embassy in Washington; Wang Kung Shou, Third Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, and Sir Anthony George, British Consul-General at Boston.

Wacs to Be Inducted At the State Theater

Induction of new WAC recruits will take place on the stage of Loew's State Theater tomorrow night, following a parade of Wacs, headed by the U. S. Army Coast Artillery Band, from Copley Square to the theater.

One hundred members of the WAC Glee Club will sing patriotic songs from the stage of the State, and a number of Army veterans who have seen action in North Africa also will participate. The proceedings will be broadcast by Station WCOP. A recruiting booth has been set up in the State lobby, where full information regarding the service is furnished patrons.

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Willkie Joins in War Fund Drive

By a Staff Photographer

Workers at Fund Headquarters Welcome Opening Rally Speaker

Dropping in for a brief visit at the Federal Street headquarters of the Greater Boston United War Fund late yesterday, Wendell L. Willkie, who addressed last night's opening rally, was quickly surrounded by a group of workers, all eager to shake his hand.

Labor Declared Ready to Top Its 1942 Contribution to Fund

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tion of our activities; restriction of our liberty far beyond anything we had anticipated, far beyond anything that ever happened before to Americans. This totalitarianism, we were told, had to be adopted here in order to destroy totalitarianism elsewhere."

The former presidential candidate asserted, "These freedoms must be re-won and restored, not part, but all of them; not sooner or later, but sooner. If we fail to do that," he warned, "then history will write it down that in this war as in many others—the victors were the vanquished."

"What chance is there," asked the author of "One World," "that, freedom having been regained it can be extended until it includes the world's outmost nation and society's down-most people?

"There is no easy answer," he said, "because the evil thing that is abroad in the world will not be totally destroyed when we have totally destroyed the armed forces of our enemies.

"We have superb and warranted confidence," he declared, "that our enemies will be destroyed. But this military might that is arrayed against us is the aggressive, ruthless expression of an idea. The danger that lies ahead is that that idea will survive our victory.

Sinister Appeal

"Totalitarianism has an insidious, a sinister appeal—an appeal that is by no means limited to those nations where it is completely dominant. It appeals to those who prefer leadership to inftiative, blueprints to enterprise, a blind following to freedom. It appeals to those who find it difficult to bend democracy to serve their economic or political self-interest.

"The people who are of that mind—always with plausible reasons or under cover of plausible emergencies—will seek to persuade us to surrender, not all at once, but here a little and there a little, the freedoms which we cherish."

Mr. Willkie also declared that it would not be enough to restore "the status quo as it was 20 years ago or four years ago."

"To keep the freedom we have had," he said, "requires that we add to it, strengthen it, increase its outreach, enlarge its meaning. This achievement is not something that will be handed down to us from some political Olympus. It is something that must arise out of the voluntary thought and the voluntary action of the people."

Concerning the War Fund, Mr. Willkie pointed out that the $5,500,000 which will go to 264 local institutions that are members of the fund, was not all these institutions needed in order "to do what you expect them to do. It is their indispensable, operating minimum," he said, "the base amount which Boston must have if Boston is able to do what I know the people of Boston desire to see done for those whom fate has treated roughly.

"At the giving end you contribute the valuable raw material. At the receiving end—in these 264 institutions—that raw material is turned into an output the value of which—because it has to do with the happiness, the well-being, the chance-in-life of men and women and boys and girls—is too great to be computed."

Gifts were acknowledged today by War Fund headquarters from the following individuals:

$3,000—Anonymous (3).
$1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Holmes; Prof. and Mrs. George W. Pierce; Miss Evelyn Sears; Mrs. John C. Spring; Mrs. Quy Waring; Mrs. Henry Wheeler.
$900—Anonymous (5).
$700—Miss Eleanor S. Parker.
$600—Mrs. Alexander Steinert; S. Warren Sturgis.
$500—Anonymous (5); Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Bartlett; Miss Lucy C. Sturgis.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Today — Brown stamps "G," "H," and "J" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "K" become valid Nov. E; expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "L" become valid Nov. 21; "M," Nov. 28; "N," Dec. 5, and "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan. 1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods — Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" will expire.

Today — First series of Green Stamps, "A," "B," and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book 2.

Gasoline—Today—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Nov. 30—Last day for tire inspection for C-book holders.

New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601.

B. & M. Announces Schedule Change For Many Trains

Two important changes in the Boston and Maine's new rail schedule, effective on Sunday, along with minor local changes, were announced today. The Gull, night train to Maine and the Maritime Provinces, will only take passengers on at Boston who are going beyond Bangor. Establishment of a new night train, the Penobscot, between Boston and Bangor, will serve passengers who usually used the Gull for points between the two cities.

Changes of from one to 15 minutes in leaving and arriving times of a large number of other trains are now shown in the new timetables. In announcing the winter schedules, the railroad urged commuters especially, and all other passengers, too, "to secure a new timetable and carefully check the times of the trains before they start to work, or on any other journey after midnight on Saturday."

The new timetables show that the Gull will continue, as it has for many years, to leave the North Station every night except Saturday at 9:30. It will not, however, take passengers from Boston, except those, both in sleeping cars and in coaches, who are destined for points beyond Bangor. Its present stop at Dover, N. H., will be eliminated and it will stop at Portland, Lewiston, Waterville, and Bangor, Maine, only to take passengers for points east of Bangor and the Maritime Provinces.

Passengers for Dover, N. H., and points in Maine, including Bangor, Aroostook County and Washington County points, will be handled on the new Penobscot, which will leave the North Station except Saturdays at 9:45 p. m.

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS SYSTEM

For reservations and information consult CHASE ASSOCIATES, INC., Authorized Agents, 1 Arcade, Park Square Bldg., Boston. HAN. 5440

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder, Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and colder tonight and Wednesday; scattered very light showers Wednesday; diminishing winds becoming gentle to moderate.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with occasional light showers tonight and Wednesday, except showers changing to snow flurries in the mountains Wednesday; colder tonight and Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with scattered light showers in the Berkshires tonight and over entire state Wednesday; colder tonight and Wednesday.

Rhode Island: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday with occasional light showers Wednesday; colder.

Connecticut: Cloudy with occasionel light showers in the Berkshires tonight and over the entire state Wednesday; colder.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:43 p. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Wednesday, 11:26 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.

Hub's Industry Urged to Plan Now for Peace

"Manufacturers of Greater Boston must wake up to the fact that they should plan for a high level of employment after the war," Alden C. Brett, Chairman of the Boston Committee for Economic Development, said today.

Mr. Brett, who is Treasurer of the Hood Rubber Company of Watertown, pointed out the need for local postwar planning at the beginning of a broad Boston campaign to provide jobs after the war.

A thousand manufacturers are being asked by Mr. Brett's committee to initiate plans for peacetime business in their plants.

Each company is being urged to appoint an executive in charge of the work, and to report to the Committee the number of employees it had in 1940, the number it has at present, and the number it expects to be able to employ after the war. These figures will then be analyzed under the direction of Prof. Erwin H. Schell of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Must Analyze Problems

"The first job we are undertaking is to find out what the problem really is," said Mr. Brett. "We are asking industry how much of the load it will be able to take. We hope to receive enough returns to get a pattern of the extent of the employment that industry can furnish.

"Our second step will be to learn from other business, such as the stores, what its postwar employment will be. But that is substantially based on the pay rolls from manufacturing.

"Our work is tied in with what other organizations are doing in this field of planning for jobs after the war. We don't feel that the making of jobs for everybody is a task that industry is going to be able to do alone. The co-operation of governmental agencies, such as the Governors' special Postwar Committee, will be necessary.

Up to Industry to Aid

"Our aim is to sell industry on the idea that it must be able to get back on a peacetime basis quickly but at a high level. This is something that has to be done locally in every community.

"The Committee for Boston is part of a national organization which is working on the national problems. It is our job to stimulate the individual employer here to step out and take advantage of the exceptional opportunities that will follow the war."

Headquarters of the Boston Committee for Economic Development will be located at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, with which the Committee is co-operating. The Committee is made up of industrial and business leaders.

In addition to the above, other members of the committee's executive body include:

Richard C. Cooke, Jr., New England director, Smaller War Plants Corp.; Edward J. Frost, president, Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Henry L. Harriman, vice chairman, New England Power Company; Francis W. Hatch, vice present, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, Inc.; Henry J. Nichols, president of the Chamber of Commerce and vice president, National Shawmut Bank; James V. Toner, president Boston Edison Company, and James H. Walsh, Boston Chamber of Commerce, secretary.

Personnel of the committee includes many prominent banking officials, businessmen, merchants, industrialists, politicians, utilities executives, oil, coal, and radio men, and a number of Boston newspapermen, including A. Warren Norton, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Two Men Sentenced In Tire-Ration Case

Fines and suspended sentences were imposed on two North Uxbridge men in Federal Court today when they changed their plea to guilty as their trial was about to be started on charges of conspiracy to transfer automobile tires without ration certificates. The men were Nicholas Frabotta, operator of a gasoline station, and William E. Redding, in whose house the tires were alleged to have been stored prior to actual sale.

Defendant Frabotta was fined $2,500, given a suspended sentence of one year, and placed on probation for a year. Defendant Redding was fined $500 and given a suspended sentence of six months with one year's probation.

Boston Marine Society Holds Its Annual Meeting

By a Staff Photographer

Frederick S. Walker
Elected President of the Boston Marine Society.

Master mariners — men who paced the quarterdecks of old-time sailing vessels when "iron men sailed in wooden ships" and men who guide modern liners—gathered today at the headquarters of the Boston Marine Society at 88 Broad Street, for the annual meeting of that organization.

Distinction of heading this organization, now in its 210th year —said to be the oldest marine society in the world—was awarded to Commander Frederick S. Walker, of Milton, Officer in Charge of Marine Inspection for the United States Coast Guard.

Also elected was Capt. William H. Machen, Vice-President, widely known in coastwise shipping circles. Two officers were re-elected, Capt. Frank H. Peterson, Secretary, and Capt. Harold L. Colbeth, Treasurer.

At the business meeting the annual reports showed that the sum of $12,510 was disbursed among 97 beneficiaries during the year. Membership now totals 331, including President Roosevelt, admitted on July 11, 1933, for his sailing ability in navigating a yacht along the New England coast during adverse weather.

Captain Walker, as he is known in modest marine circles, graduated from the Massachusetts Nautical School in 1905 and went to sea in various capacities, mostly as second mate from 1908 to 1911. He became associated with the Mystic Steamship Company in 1911 as Master, commanding ships in both the coastwise and overseas trade. He became Port Captain in 1920, serving in that capacity for two years.

In 1925 Captain Walker became affiliated with the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, and served at Toledo, Ohio, and at Providence, R. I., before being appointed local inspector of hulls at the Boston office in 1937. After Pearl Harbor the steamboat inspection work was absorbed by the Coast Guard and on June 1, 1943, Captain Walker was commissioned a Commander.

The new President of the Society joined that organization March 8, 1921, and has served as Vice-President for three years. He is also "Master" of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy Club of Boston, which was formerly known as the Quarterdeck Club, composed of alumni of the former Massachusetts Nautical School, now known as the Massachusetts Maritime Academy. Captain Walker is also a member of the Board of Governors of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States.

More Dependency Allowances Available in Army and Navy

War Activities in New England

All the higher noncommissioned officers of the armed services who for the first time are given dependency allowances under recent legislation are being urged by their commanders to exert their new right immediately by applying for the added income.

Those above third-class petty officer in the Navy and "plain" sergeant in the Army were not eligible for the allowances before the Oct. 26 legislation was passed, putting them on the same basis as the lower ranks.

The higher pay to the higher "non-coms" was regarded as the primary factor in the refusal of previous legislation to include these men and their dependents.

The increased scale for children dependents thus becomes available for all enlisted fathers, while the payment to wives, at the former level, is also available.

With the notable exception of husbands, dependents of women members of the armed services are now receiving allowances under the Oct. 26 legislation, providing the relatives are substantially or chiefly dependent.

All enlisted personnel, male or female, are therefore requested by their unit commanders, according to Army and Navy officials in Boston, to inquire immediately to see that the dependents are getting everything to which they are entitled.

Safeguard Checks

Secret Service officials are urging all dependents of service personnel to take every possible precaution to safeguard government checks.

In its current "Know Your Endorser" campaign to prevent theft and forgery, the officials advocate the following measures:

Have a member of the family at home when the check is due to arrive; that person then can remove it immediately from the mail box and thereby thwart a mail-box thief.

Be sure to have a strong mail box, with the name clearly printed on it, and keep it locked.

Arrange with the postman, if possible, to signal when he delivers the check.

Notify the postmaster of any change of address.

Cash the check at the same place each month. This makes identification easier; the Secret Service is cautioning merchants to insist upon proper identification.

Do not fold, pin, or mutilate the check.

The Secret Service has found a "steady increase in the number of checks stolen or lost after mail delivery," according to Navy officials who have just launched a co-operative campaign to decrease the "opportunities for theft and forgery."

Guard Program

Wounded in North Africa and captured by the Italians, Driver Alexander McElwain of the American Field Service will tell of his experiences tomorrow night at the Armory of the First Corps Cadets, on Arlington Street, at 8:15 o'clock, in a program sponsored by the First Motor Squadron of the Massachusetts State Guard.

Following the lecture, Private John Couris of the Guard's "Flying Column" of emergency troops will exhibit judo, a system of individual combat. The Squadron's emergency squad will give an exhibition drill; the program will also include dancing and refreshments.

Open to the public, the program is being held as a benefit for the troop fund of the Squadron's Headquarters and Service Troop, with tickets priced at 50 cents each, including tax.

Permanent Range

Anti-aircraft troops assigned by Camp Edwards for training at the Wellfleet firing range, near the end of Cape Cod, will have permanent housing available by Nov. 15.

The $400,000 project, embracing 41 community buildings, will house a full battalion.

One of the main firing ranges for ack-ack troops outside of Edwards proper, Wellfleet has been used by the troops since last March 19. It is four miles long and one mile wide, facing the Atlantic Ocean.

Sharp Temperature Decline Forecast

A 30 degree drop in the temperature by nightfall was forecast today by the Boston Weather Bureau which recorded an unseasonal 69 at 8:30 this morning. The mercury was expected to skid down to 35 degrees early this evening.

The Weatherman said it would continue to rain most of the day and night despite falling temperatures. Little chance of clearing weather was seen until late tomorrow.

In the 24-hour period ending at 8:30 this morning .16 of an inch of rain had fallen, making a total this month of .74 or 0.3 below normal. Since the first of the year 29.84 inches of rain have fallen in Massachusetts, which is 4.31 inches below normal, the Weather Bureau reported.

The warmest Nov. 9 in the Bureau's history was 71 in 1888 and the coldest was in 1884 and in 1887, when the temperature was 26 degrees.

Heavy rains in New Hampshire over the past 24 hours have sent several rivers over their banks, flooding highways. According to an Associated Press report the road between Tamworth and Sandwich was under water in some spots as the Swift River rose two feet before midmorning. The Lovell River also covered parts of the highway between Center Ossipee and West Ossipee.

Quincy Man Gets Year's Probation

Philip Joseph Gacicia of Quincy was today put on probation for one year with the provision that he make restitution to the United States Government of $81, in Federal Court.

The defendant had been charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government by accepting money for the use of trucks in the construction at South Weymouth of a lighter-than-air base.

He pleaded guilty to the charge a short time ago and came before Judge Francis J. W. Ford for disposition.

Rationless Meat Seller Fined $500

Joseph Curtin of Brockton was today fined $500 in Federal Court charged with selling meat without collecting ration points, to which he pleaded guilty.

Judge Francis J. W. Ford said he would impose a jail sentence were it not for the fact that Mr. Curtin had 11 children, and a jail sentence would work a hardship on them. The defendant sold meat to retailers.

FOUR GENERATIONS OF RECOGNIZED INTEGRITY

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Frisky G. O. P. Elephant Gets More Than Peanuts

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—There's just no holding the Republican elephant to that stump the New Deal tied him to in 1932. Somebody has been feeding him more than peanuts. He's rarin' to go.

Go where? Why be modest, his trainers say. He'll take over the whole show, not just the center ring in the big tent. He'll do the performing in all three rings, the White House, the Senate and the House of Representatives. All in 1944.

That, at any rate, is the supercollosal, slightly stupendous billing which chief advance man, very Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, is today plastering on every billboard within reach—and what a reach!

This morning he reached up into the air and, with nothing up his sleeve, grabbed a handful of political straws. They were so big and heavy they almost tipped him over, and right before the nearly open eyes of awed correspondents he showed that they were all pointing in the same direction.

Load the Howdah

For the elephant to storm the Senate—where he has a picket line of at least 11 Democrats he must bowl over to make the grade—seems rougher going than to take either the rest of Congress or the White House. But the big safari is on, and Trainer Martin says that, where the straws point, there the elephant is certain to go. He's just an inveterate straw-follower and there's no holding back if—although Lexicographer Martin does not stoop to bother with such a puny little word like "if"—enough American voters cheer him on.

The cheering, as Cheerleader Martin finds no reason to deny, is pretty considerable right now and shows no present sign of getting lighter.

But whatever happens in the elections next fall, the United States Senate is going to have one fewer of its now very few Old-Guard, never-say-die, never-vote-yes isolationists.

He is Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, the present professor of the influential post of Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

His Patriotic Duty

Senator Reynolds says he is resigning because it is his "patriotic" duty to remain glued to the floor of the Senate this spring instead of seeking re-nomination in the North Carolina primary.

Others might put it a little different. They might say—and there are many who wouldn't dispute it—that Senator Reynolds is resigning rather than patriotically to run the risk of being defeated for the nomination.

Still others might say—and there are many who wouldn't dispute it—that Senator Reynolds' defeat is so certain that his patriotic choice not to run was about the easiest decision he ever had to make and involved practically no choice at all.

Anyway, Senator Reynolds is retiring, whether patriotically or under duress, and it is definite even if it isn't voluntary.

It means that one of the few remaining members of the Senate who voted to keep the United States out of World War II by voting to kill the League of Nations, and who last week voted to keep the United States out of World War II by voting to kill the Connally resolution and the Moscow Agreements won't be around to vote much longer.

He Was Agin' It Often

In the meantime, Senator Reynolds was voting against selling arms to the enemies of Hitler after war broke out in 1939; he was voting against the Lend-Lease Act; he was voting to dismantle the American Army in August, 1941.

His announced resignation means that either a peace-collaborationist Democrat of a peace-collaborationist Republican will succeed him as Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs, however the elections come out next year. The ranking Democrat on the Committee is Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah and the ranking Republican is Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont.

Senator Reynolds, who defeated Cameron Morrison in 1932 on the campaign slogan that Mr. Morrison was unfit for public office because he was married to a wealthy woman and ate caviar, today knows the weight of his own argument. He says that he does not intend to retire from public life.

The Republicans have their eyes glued on 14 of the 21 Democratic Senators whose terms expire in 1945. The other seven Democrats are safely in the Solid South. Eleven Republicans also are up for election next year, but they seem safe.

The G. O. P. needs to gain 11 Senate seats and only 10 in the House to have majority-of-one control of both branches of Congress. They believe they can swing it because with New Jersey and Kentucky, which elected Republican Governors last week, the Party now has gubernatorial control in 26 States representing 60 per cent of the population and a majority of 74 votes in the Electoral College.

Republicans see trouble ahead in 1944 for several Democratic Senators. Among them are Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, the Democratic Floor Leader, who long has enjoyed President Roosevelt's political backing. Senator Barkley was active in the recent Kentucky gubernatorial campaign which the Democrats lost.

Other Democratic Senators whom Republicans feel they will sweep out of office in next year's election include Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma; Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah; Scott Lucas, of Illinois; Frederick Van Nuys, of Indiana; Guy M. Gillette, of Iowa; Bennett Champ Clark, of Missouri; Sheridan Downey, of California; Carl Hayden, of Arizona; Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland, and Pat McCarran, of Nevada.

Martin Optimistic

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, House Republican leader and former Republican National Chairman, said today his party hoped to win control of the Senate in next year's elections.

Previously he had voiced confidence the Republicans would elect a President and win a majority in the House of Representatives in 1944.

"We have a good fighting chance to gain control of the Senate, too," he said in an interview. "A study of the trend in last week's voting indicates that."

The Republicans need 11 more seats for a Senate majority.

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There's beauty in your hair you never knew it had. Bring out that hidden loveliness!

Please give Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo just one trial. It's not as expensive as you think—only a few cents a shampoo; and each Laco shampoo a revelation to you. Its gentle, deep-cleansing mountain of bubbly lather rinses away in a flash. And your mirror and your friends tell you the rest!

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It Leaves No Leaves

Wide World

Columbus, Ga., 'Leaf Suckerupper' Vacuum-Cleans the Streets

This enlarged "vacuum cleaner" is the "Leaf Suckerupper," a machine conceived, designed, and constructed by the Columbus, Ga., Public Works Department for picking up leaves on city streets and along gutters. The leaves are sucked up by a three-horsepower gasoline motor and then crushed into small bits to be used for fertilizer in city gardens. The machine is said to be the only one of its kind.

Nelson Reveals Soviet to Pay Debts in Full

By Robert Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Marshal Stalin is a business-like executive who gave assurance that all obligations contracted by Russia would be repaid in full, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, who has just returned home from an official visit to the Soviet Union, declared at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden last night in celebration of the tenth anniversary of diplomatic relations between this country and Russia.

"The Russians whom I met understand the meaning of a square deal and a firm agreement," Mr. Nelson said, addressing 20,000 persons at the observance, sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. "I recognize good faith when I see it."

"At one point in my conversation with Mr. Stalin he said to me, 'any obligation undertaken by this Government will be repaid in full—and not by token payments.' That is unquestionably the Russian position."

Ickes Also a Speaker

Among other speakers at the ceremonies were Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to the United States; Maj. Gen. James A. Ulio, Adjutant General of the Army; Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. Joseph E. Davies, formerly American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, presided.

In addition, messages were read from Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Undersecretary of State; Fulgencio Batista, President of Cuba; Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador to the United States; Dmitri Shostakovich, Soviet Composer; Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, and others.

The addresses and messages saw the Moscow Pact as holding a promise for the future of mankind for generations to come.

Two Peoples Much Alike

The Moscow Pact, Mr. Nelson asserted, is "far more than an important agreement between great powers."

"It is an expression of the rooted desire of the peoples of America and Russia and England and China to come closer together, to seek better ways of understanding each other and better means of expressing their common interests," he declared. "That is why this great pact carried so much force and has stirred the world so deeply.

"Between the Russians and ourselves there is not only a sound basis for good international relations, but also the essential human sympathies which make for personal friendship. Everywhere I went in Russia I noticed strong similarities to America in the attitudes and emotional drive of the people. Again and again I saw examples of the grim determination and the high spirit of a pioneering folk—like the American pioneers of whom we are so proud. I sensed an independence of thought and a bold courage that belong to the New World rather than to the old world. And I came away convinced that once we have come to know one another better and have surmounted the barrier of language, there will be found no two peoples anywhere in the world better qualified to win each other's respect and admiration and friendship than the Russians and the Americans."

Ickes Makes Charges

Secretary Ickes came out with a vehement attack against "powerful and active forces in this country that are deliberately fostering ill-will toward Russia." In this connection he specifically cited "the Hearst press, and particularly the Patterson-McCormick newspaper axis," which, he charged, "hate Premier Stalin and President Roosevelt so bitterly that they would rather see Hitler win the war if the alternative is his defeat by a leadership shared in by the great Russian and the great American."

He charged these publishers with rivaling Hitler in their lack of scruples "about deliberately saying what is not true."

Strength in Union

"Pre-Fascist snipers, following the line of the Patterson-McCormick axis, constantly spew out hate of our brave and valiant ally, the Soviet Union, and insinuate rank inventions to disparage equally brave England to the deliberately intended hurt of our own country," he declared. "The excuse given by these four venders of venom for their unpatriotic behavior is that the Soviet Union has chosen to be Communistic politically."

Mr. Ickes decried whisperings by "vicious forces" that some day the United States must fight the Soviet Union. This, he held, would be "about the greatest tragedy that could befall our two great nations and the world."

"It seems to me of the utmost importance for the United States and the Soviet Union to maintain the closest understanding in the postwar world," he continued. "It stands to reason that if these two giants, together with their allies, should abide with each other in a spirit of justice and good will, they would remain together and thus assure an unbreakable peace."

Ambassador Gromyko said the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between his country and the United States had already yielded great benefits to the peoples of both countries. Still greater possibilities exist for further drawing together of the two nations, he added.

Paul Robeson sang "Beloved City," a song about Kiev in tribute to the Soviet troops who have recaptured the ancient Ukrainian capital.

'Two-Plate' Nelson Wins Russians

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—They're calling him "Two-Plate" Nelson now, the American Good Will Ambassador who wins Russian friends by smashing dinner dishes.

Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, told the story on himself yesterday. In Novo-Sibirsk, on his recent Russian tour, a Russian production official shook him by the hand and told him how much he liked Americans, Mr. Nelson related.

"When we Russians like somebody, we break a plate—like this," Mr. Nelson quoted the Russian, who seized a dinner plate from the table and smashed it with his fist.

Not to be outdone, Mr. Nelson grabbed two dinner dishes, and swung his good right first.

"When we Americans like somebody, we break two plates," Mr. Nelson informed his companion.

P. S.: Mr. Nelson cut his hand. The Russians at the dinner embraced him fervently, acclaiming the blood shed in friendship.

11 Georgia Inmates Escape Prison Camp

DOUGLAS, Ga., Nov. 9 (AP)—Eleven long-term inmates blasted their way out of the Douglas Prison Camp with shotguns Nov. 7, wounding two guards, one critically, and forcing several motorists at gun-point to surrender their cars in the get-away.

Swift-moving State highway patrolmen caught two of the escapees in near-by Alma, Ga., shortly afterward as they scrambled from an automobile. Four others in the group, all heavily armed, fled into woodlands.

It was the second mass Sunday break from Georgia prison camps in two weeks. Fourteen inmates fled the Cartersville, Ga., camp Oct. 24. Two more escaped the next day. Both escapes followed announcement by Governor Ellis Arnall of plans to abolish highway camps and reorganize the State prison system along lines recommended by Federal penologist Lewis E. Lawes, former Warden of Sing Sing.

FRANK SINATRA, "the voice that thrills millions" — is thrilled with his Adam Hat.

Mr. Sinatra is wearing one of the smart Adam fashions. Styles from $3.45 to $10.

Stores and Agencies Everywhere

Law Is Sought To Demobilize War Industry

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Early enactment of a congressional policy on gradual demobilization of industry after war's end was proposed today by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia chairman of the Senate Postwar Committee.

Senator George said the Committee now is seeking the basic formula for legislation which not only will provide for orderly reconversion but will serve as an immediate guide for the disposal of surplus materials and for strategy-dictated changes in war production.

"Congress ought to fix a general over-all policy so that there will not be bungling and delays in these matters, with government agencies working at cross-purposes," the Georgian said in an interview.

He added that the Committee is immediately concerned with the problem presented by cancelation of war contracts and the consequent accumulation of surplus materials, tools and manpower caused by sudden changes in ordnance plans as the war progresses.

As an example, he said contracts with the International Harvester Company for a certain type of tank had been canceled when it was found there was no further need for it. In that case, he said, the materials and tools were turned to farm machinery production, but such quick changeovers are not always possible, he added.

In some cases, he said, surplus lumber and tools badly needed for civilian uses have been sold at "junk prices."

Officials Laud Chaplains' Work

PANAMA, Panama, Nov. 9 (AP)—Col. George F. Rixey, Deputy Chief of U. S. Army chaplains, and Dr. William Barrow Pugh, Chairman of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, who are completing a world-wide tour of U. S. Army posts, expressed today their complete satisfaction with the work that Army chaplains are doing in all theaters of the war.

They began their tour on Aug. 15, visiting Army units in Labrador, Greenland, Iceland, Great Britain, Africa, Sicily, the Near East, India, and China.

"We are a united country as far as faith is concerned," said Dr. Pugh. "It's really remarkable what the chaplains have done to promote unity among the various faiths."

Colonel Rixey and Dr. Pugh, who arrived here Nov. 6, will visit Puerto Rico and Cuba before returning to Washington.

Japanese-Camp Director Says He Called In Army to Save Him

TULELAKE, Calif., Nov. 9 (AP)—A crowd of angry Japanese, each armed with a club, surrounded his house, Project Director Ray R. Best of the Tule Lake Segregation Center testified, and in fear of his life he called in the Army to take control.

Mr. Best was asked last night by the California State Senate Committee investigating last week's disturbances a thte camp just what caused him to ask the Army to move in.

"Fifty Japanese surrounded my home," he said. "Each one had a club. I heard them shout 'Get Best!' They had a truck to put me in. There were 300 of the Japanese there when the Army came in."

Army tanks, armored cars, machine guns, and fixed bayonets soon cooled the Nipponese tempers.

"Was there any shooting when the Army moved in?" Mr. Best was asked.

"I heard three shots," the Project Director replied, "but I saw nobody injured."

Threat to Burn Building

Earlier witnesses testified that the rebellious Japanese ringed the Tule Lake administration building with oil-soaked straw as a threat to the 150 whites inside.

The testimony came from C. L. Payne, former internal security officer, and from Ernest Rhodes, former fire-control supervisor, both of whom resigned after last week's disturbances.

Charles K. Wiese, formerly property-control officer at the segregation center, told the committee the internees had been trying for more than a year to see how much they could get away with.

Mr. Wiese, first witness at the investigation, gave this picture of conditions at the camp:

Three Strikes

There have been three strikes of Japanese who were supposed to unload coal at the center. Thirty carloads of coal finally had to be shipped out because demurrage was piling up.

The coal crews, when they worked at all, worked only about two hours a day—and got paid for eight hours.

Mr. Wiese, who resigned after last week's trouble at the center, told the committee that there "never has been any accounting of any property losses." For this reason, he said, he refused to be placed under bond.

Sitting in with the state committees were Representative Engle (D) of California and an investigator for the Dies Committee. Mr. Engle said he came to get personal information on which to base contemplated legislation to place all relocation centers under the Army or to obtain modification of the executive order which established the War Relocation Authority.

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"They need it *now*, folks!"

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NATIONAL AGENCIES

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War Prisoners Aid
Belgian War Relief Society
British War Relief Society
French Relief Fund
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Greek War Relief Association
Norwegian Relief
Polish War Relief
Queen Wilhelmina Fund
Russian War Relief
United China Relief
United Czechoslovak Relief
United Yugoslav Relief Fund
Refugee Relief Trustees
United States Committee for the Care of European Children

LOCAL AGENCIES

New York City Defense Recreation Committee
American Women's Voluntary Services
C. D. V. O. Community Services
English-Speaking Union
New York City Women's Council
Navy League of United States
New York City Nursing Council for War Service
Officers' Service Committee
Skiing Service Committee
Soldiers' and Sailors' Club

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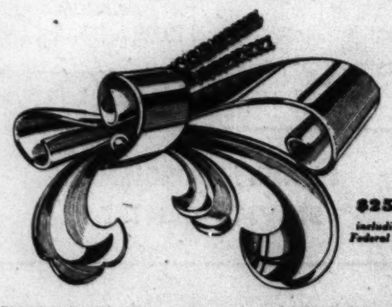

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'The Voice of the Turtle' Presented at Wilbur

Margaret Sullavan Returns To Stage in Van Druten Play

By Edwin F. Melvin

John van Druten's new play, "The Voice of the Turtle," which came to the Wilbur last evening en route to Manhattan, is a sophisticated comedy about a casual week-end affair, which, the playwright would have you believe, concludes as an enduring romance. Thus he gives the impression of trying both to entertain the sophisticates and to please the romanticists. The result seems more likely to satisfy the former than the latter.

Technically the play is something of a tour de force. For Mr. van Druten has managed to tell his story with only three characters, aided, of course, by the inevitable telephone. During much of the evening only two players are on the stage. Stewart Chaney has added to the impression of skillful craftsmanship with an ingenious setting that brings before the eyes of the audience at the same time a bedroom at the left of the stage, a living room in the center, and a fully equipped kitchenette at the right.

* * *

Alfred de Liagre has chosen for his cast three players well suited to their roles. Margaret Sullavan, returning from the movies, has the part of the ingenue-like heroine, Sally Middleton. Elliott Nugent is Bill Page, once a young man of wealth, who has become a sergeant in the Army and is in New York for a week-end leave. Audrey Christie, the third of the triangle, is Olive Lashbrooke, an actress like her friend Sally but more hard-boiled, and perhaps a more believable type.

When the play begins Sally has just finished an affair with a producer. She is partly unwilling to admit that it is ended and sufficiently disillusioned to decide that there will not be another. Bill has arrived with an arrangement to spend the week end with Olive. But the latter, with another, and, as she anticipates, more attractive affair in prospect, leaves him in the hands of Sally.

Heavy rain—a familiar dramatic device, though you no longer hear it beating against the windows—difficulty in securing hotel accommodations, weariness and loneliness persuade Bill to spend a night in Sally's apartment. Ultimately he stays there for the week end. Before he must go, he seeks with success to persuade her that they are genuinely in love with each other.

Deftly though the story has been told, it seems essentially artificial and shallow. Mr. van Druten may be admitting that he does not expect his characters to be taken as more than shadow figures when someone remarks in the play that playwrights and players both dwell in a world of make-believe.

The difficulty, if anything more substantial is to be sought, is in Sally herself. She seems to be set forth as innocent and modest and at the same time as worldly and sophisticated, characteristics which are hardly to be found in the same person. "You puzzle me, Sally," says Bill in effect sometime during the course of the evening. Some in the audience may have felt the same way.

* * *

Miss Sullavan plays the part intelligently but without completely explaining the inconsistencies of the character with her acting. She accentuates the youthful aspects of the girl, her swift emotions, and her playful imagination. At times there is a suggestion of Peter Pan in the way she stands and in her quick motions.

Mr. Nugent gives an admirable performance as the more matter-of-fact Bill. He brings a touch of humor to the role and infuses it with a quiet romantic color in keeping with his style of acting. Miss Christie plays Olive with the hardness of line and the directness that the part requires.

Picture Plans

"Ground Forces" will be the name of a film about the U. S. Army infantry soldier to be made by Warner Brothers.

* * *

Victor Moore will be starred in the role of a junkman in "The Connoisseur," an original screen play by Sheridan Gibney, to be filmed by Paramount.

* * *

Paul Muni will be starred in a Columbia film, "At Night We Dream."

'The Voice of the Turtle'

At the Wilbur—New comedy by John van Druten, presented by Alfred de Liagre, Jr.; directed by the playwright; setting by Stewart Chaney. The cast:

Sally Middleton ... Margaret Sullavan
Olive Lashbrooke ... Audrey Christie
Bill Page ... Elliott Nugent

'Carmen' Translated Into the Negro Vernacular

Night-club scene from "Carmen Jones" as it will be seen at the Boston Opera House beginning tonight.

English Paintings Shown

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries, landscape and figure pictures painted by Englishmen in the nineteenth century will be on view through Nov. 13.

Nature is represented in poetic moods, in golden tints, enhanced by delicate prismatic hues. The trees are in full leaf, the vegetation dense, the skies adorned with a profusion of clouds. There were masters who set the fashion and disciples who followed, borrowed, and repeated, so that this resplendent songful utterance became a stock tune. Yet, even a lesser painter had to be well-schooled in the use of his brush, had to really know how to paint trees and clouds, and skies. There was no opportunity for slurring over responsibilities in this mode of painting, as the succeeding generations might do under the pretense of Impressionism.

There are many views that show a common rapturous response to the beautiful countryside, and a desire to promote the atmosphere of grandeur in nature. Artists found and expressed what laymen desired, a peacefulness and serenity in the countryside where the turmoil of cities and industrial centers could be forgotten. These landscapes became a symbol of repose and retreat. Many of our Americans carried on in the same detached and grandiloquent mood; our Hudson River painters gave us the counterpart of these romantic paysages.

Included are landscapes by J. Linnell, S. R. Percy, George Cole, G. A. Fripp, and Edwin Boddington.

The figure pictures show the picturesque representation of people. Personal portraiture was in the English tradition, but in the nineteenth century, it abandoned its feudal loyalty to a class, and adopted a greater perspective, painting persons of all classes in informal and naturalistic mien. "Orchids" by G. Gilbert is a charming portrayal of a golden-haired child. On the other hand the figure compositions by H. Andrews are decorative and adhere to the fashion established by Watteau and Pater a century before in France.

D. A.

Dance Index

The latest issue of Dance Index (for August) is devoted to Gordon Craig's writings on the dance, with numerous illustrations. Instrumental in achieving this excellent production were Mr. Amberg, Sheldon Cheney, and Sally Kamin (head of the Dance Bookshop, just mentioned); also The Mask, The London Dancing Times, and The English Review, in which some of the articles were first published. One might add the name of the lone editor, Donald Windham, who writes the Comment; and that the frontispiece, a reproduction of a pastel drawing of Isadora by Gordon Craig, is from the collection of George Chaffee.

For Two Pianos

Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin, pianists, appear in a recital of music for two pianos in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 28, taking their turn in the Celebrity Series.

Opening Tonight

At the Boston Opera House—"Carmen Jones," Billy Rose's production of a new Americanized version of the opera, "Carmen," preserving Bizet's music but using a libretto by Oscar Hammerstein II that changes the setting to America and transforms all the characters into Negroes. Hassard Short has staged the production; Eugene Loring has directed the choreography; and Robert Russell Bennett has made such arrangements in the orchestrations as have been necessary. The three principal roles will be sung this evening by Muriel Smith, Luther Saxon and Carlotta Franzell. The all-Negro cast numbers 150. Curtain at 8:30.

Christian Science Program on Nov. 14

Mrs. Florence J. Harriman of Washington, D. C., will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, Nov. 14, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "Gratitude."

This is the sixth program in the 1943-1944 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

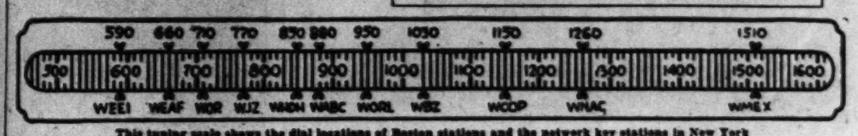
Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—McGeachy's "Daily Round-Up." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—London War-Time Theater Music. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 meg., 49.1 m.; ORT, 7.15 meg., 41.6 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; ORT, 7.15 meg., 41.6 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-CBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across the Caribbean	WHDH String Quintet.	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Musical Poll of Hits	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party: Variety show with orch.	Gene Autry and the Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Rendezvous	'Right to Happiness': sk		
4:00	H'me Fr't Matinee:	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	United War Fund Program: Radio, stage, screen stars entertain.
4:15	Music; g'sts; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	
4:30	N. A. M. Interview.	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Full Speed Ahead: Navy	
4:45	Defense; "Date"	Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown: sk	Variety Program	United War Fund Pro-
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	gram: Radio, stage, screen stars entertain.
5:15	E. Howe, n. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": sk.	
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet.	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	"American Women"	'Capt. Midnight': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One": news.	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Commentator	News service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	The Melodeers	Musical program	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours".	Circle B Rangers	Music for Moderns; songs	Monitor World News	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	WHD Trio	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Show Tune Time: music.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	WAVZB Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Drama: Music	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	American Melody Hour: songs; orch.	"Salute to Music"	"Salute to Youth"; Raymond Paige's Or; sol'sts	"Confidentially Yours"	Royal Light Quartette
7:45		"Salute to Music"		Fred Lang, news	Musical Comedy Hits
8:00	'Big Town': drama:	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15	"A Boy and a Dog"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	News service	Bill Dooley's Orchestra.
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Music That Endures":	The Attucks Chorus
8:45	comedy; or.; news	'Variety Show': guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Attilio Baggiore; chor.	The Attucks Chorus
9:00	"Burns and Allen":	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: Geoffrey Barnes, narrator	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	or.; comedy; guests	Famous Jury Trials		Gracie Fields' Show	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation...	Ted Fiorito's Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to Nation...	Dance Orchestra: songs	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	"Food Subsidies"	Variety Hour
10:00	"Suspense": drama	Raymond Gram Swing.	Bob Hope's Variety Show:	American Forum of Air	News service
10:15	"Suspense": drama	Chester Bowles, OPA.	comedy; songs; orch.	Bunny Skylar, songs	Polish Information Dr.
10:30	Sen. Tom Connally	"This Nation at War":	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45	"Foreign Correspd't	speakers; interviews	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Russ Morgan's Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Weather; "Off Record".	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	Will Bradley's Orch.
11:30	Colonel Stoopnagle:	Fishermen's Program	'Words at War': dramatized War Books	Pres. Roosevelt; Record	Day's End: music
11:45	comedy; songs; or.	Jerry Wald's Orch.; News		Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: news

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather.	News comment	
7:30	Music; news	Musical program	News service	Music; "Band Box"	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Musical program; News	Revelle Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie": news	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Show.	Nancy Lee, women's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore: news	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	Mrs. Saltonstall, Int	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum; talk	News: 'Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair: talk	The Breakfast Club	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	"Lora Lawton": sketch.	News; 'Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Music; S. Amer. Music	"The Open Door": sk...	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Pgm; news	"Helpmate": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie Mason
10:45	Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	
11:00	News; "Caribbean".	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch.	News; 'Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband".	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Francine Presents
11:30	'Bright Horizons".	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow: drama	"Spotlight Revue"	Mom's Professional Club
11:45	"Aunt Jenny":	Lily Caribbew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'Food'	News service: Talk
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Rodeo Circle B Band
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Rodeo Circle B Band
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	The Little Show	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Air Express Music	The Little Show	Jack Berch and His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	Pepper Young's	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Mary Foster": sketch	"Words in the N'ws; Music	Religious Interlude
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriques & Sutherland	"Guiding Light": drama	News; Music Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	Concert Hall	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	Novelty music
2:45	"Parry Mason": sk.	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	Sports comments	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	'Caribbean': drama	WHDH String Quintet.	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Musical Poll of Hits	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party: Variety Show; orchestra	Gene Autry and Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical program	'Right to Happiness"		
4:00	H'me Fr't Matinee:	Dick Tracy, sketch	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	Francine Presents
4:15	Music; guests; n'ws	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Count Basie's Orch.
4:30	"A Good Parent".	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	"Full Speed Ahead": U.	Johnny Messner's Orch.
4:45	Sgt McDonald, Int	Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown: sk	S. Navy program	The Ink Spots
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Al Donahue's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, n. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": sk.	Irish Melodies
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet.	"Jack Armstrong"	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; news	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Sports reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	Circle B Rangers	"Jesting With Jesters".	Monitor World News	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	WHDH Trio	Lowell Thomas, news	Music program; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Show Tune Time; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Broadcast; Music	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Easy Aces": sketch	The Lone Ranger; western drama	"Wings of Tomorrow".	"Halls of Montezuma":	Curtain Time
7:45	"Mr. Keen": sketch		John Barry, comments.	Marine Corps program	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	"Rising Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch.	comedy mystery drama	News service	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama, with Jean Hersholt; news	Quiz Program: guests;	Beat the Band: Hilde-	"The Return of Nick	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45		A. C. Flippen, m. c.	garde H. Swanson's Or.	Carter": mystery dr.	Dr. Hans Nathan: Music
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Eddie Cantor; Nora Martin; comedy; guest; or.	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Bach: Trio Sonatas
9:15	Mayor of the Town	Sam Fain, songwriter		Gracie Field's Show	
9:30	Jack Carson Variety	Al Donahue's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney".	"Soldiers With Wings":	Classical Album: Bach: Trio Sonatas; News
9:45	Show; guests	Dance Orchestra; songs	"Mr. District Attorney"	Drama, with guest stars	
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing.	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news.	Local sports
10:15	La Tosca	Tony Pastor's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Sunny Skylar, songs	Local sports
10:30	Morton Gould's Or.	"The Symphonette," with	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local sports
10:45	Alec Templeton	M. Piastro, cond.	Musical Knowledge	Network; Music	Local sports
11:00	News; World War 2	News	News; E. N. Eddy, news.	News service	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch.	"Review"; Nocturne	'Transportation-4th Fr't	Tommy Carr's Orch.
11:30	Elizabeth Schumann,	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Concert Orchestra	Lou Bresse's Or.; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: news

Today's FM Program

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orch.
4:00 p. m.—News; Shall We Waltz.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands.
5:30 p. m.—Music program.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman's Orch.
6:45 p. m.—Norway Fights On.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston and WMTW, Mount Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—Music That Endures.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—Gracie Field's Victory Show.
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Pres. Roosevelt; Recorded.
11:45 p. m.—Johnny Messners' Orchestra.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Boston Opera House—"Carmen Jones," by Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Staged by Hassard Short, presented by Billy Rose. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by E. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace," starring Boris Karloff. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Winged Victory," the Army Air Force show. Written and directed by Moss Hart. 8:15. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:15.

Wilbur—"The Voice of the Turtle," comedy by John Van Druten. Starring Margaret Sullavan, Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Hotel Statler, Ball Room—Concert by Marian Anderson, given under the auspices of the Boston Morning Musicales. 11 a. m.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Dangerous Blondes," Edmund Lowe, 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "West Side Kids," Donald Barry, 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Exeter—"Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford. 3:10, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ingrid Bergman. 11:30 a. m., 3:30, 6:50, 9:55.

Kenmore—"Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. 3, 6:10, 9:30. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Never a Dull Moment," Rita Brothers. 9:55 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:15, 9. "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10.

Majestic—"A Star Is Born," Fredric March, Janet Gaynor. 10 a. m., 1:44, 5:23, 9:15. "The Lady Vanishes," Paul Lukas. 12:08 3:42, 7:34.

Metropolitan—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Modern—"Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Old South Theater—"Women at War," "Nursery Rhyme Mystery," "Kings of Basketball," "Gay Nineties Hit Parade." "To Duck or Not to Duck," latest news.

Orpheum—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. "The Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:03, 9.

Paramount—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ingrid Bergman, Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Philip Dorn, Brenda Marshall. 10:46 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:34, 10:02. Stage Show: 12:36, 3:24, 6:30, 9:07.

Scollay—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 11:35 a. m., 3:35, 6:15, 9:35. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—"Mountain Fighters," "Hit Parade of the Gay Nineties," "Coast of Strategy," "Finin' Tricks," "Ski Trails," "Current Events," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 12:45, 3:55, 6:55, 10:00. "The Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:40.

Telepix—"Gay Nineties Review," "Pete Smith," "Commandos on Skis," "Screen Stars," "Hugh Herbert," "Oklahoma in '93," "Super Mouse," "Digest of World News." Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 1, 3:40, 6:40, 9:30. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Marjorie Woodworth. 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 11:00 a. m., 2:36, 6, 9:30. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 1:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. 1:45, 7:50. **Allston:** "Destroyer," Edward Robinson. "Heading for God's Country," William Lundigan. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou. **Regent:** "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "London Blackout Murders," John Abbott.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Ann Miller. "The Moon is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "We've Never Been Licked," Noah Beery, Jr. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. **Coolidge Corner:** "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou, Martha Scott. "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy. **Cleveland:** "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks Ahoy," Joe Sawyer, William Tracy. 1:50, 8. **Harvard:** "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "High Explosive," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 2, 8. **University:** "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Margo. **Codman Square:** "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Border Patrol," William Boyd, Claudia Drake. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Alaskan Highway," Richard Arlen. 2:03, 7, 9:45. "Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire. 3:16, 8:08. **Park:** "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Manhunt," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett.

HYDE PARK—Paramount: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Two Senoritas From Chicago," Joan Davis. **Hyde Park:** "City Without Men," Linda Darnell. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 1:30 Continuous 7-11.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "You Can't Take It With You," Jean Arthur. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou, Martha Scott. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "My Friend Flicka," Roddie McDowall. 2:30, 5:15. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 1:35, 5:05, 8:15. "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 3, 6:10, 9:20. **Mystic:** "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. 1:45, 7:30. "It Happened One Night," Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert. 3:40, 9:35. **Maplewood:** "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler, Edward Arnold. 3:34, 9:34. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders, Marguerite Chapman. 1:32, 7:32. **Orpheum:** "Saint Meets the Tiger," Hugh Sinclair, Jean Gillie. 3:15, 8. "Frontier Badmen," Robert Paige, Diana Barrymore. 3:39, 9:18. **Strand:** "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. 3:10, 9. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery. 1:35, 7:30. **MATTAPAN—Oriental:** "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks, Ahoy," Joe Sawyer. 1:45, 7:45. **MEDFORD — Medford:** "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin. "My Son, the Hero," Patsy Kelley. Continuous 1-11. **Fellsway:** "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Joan Davis.

MELROSE—Melrose: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Mysterious Doctor," John Loder.

NATICK — Colonial: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Larceny With Music," Allen Jones. 1:45, 8. **NEEDHAM—Paramount:** "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten, "Texas," Glenn Ford.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy. "Larceny with Music," Alan Jones, Kitty Carlisle. 2, 8. **Strand:** "This Is the Army," George Murphy, Joan Leslie. "March of Time." 3, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Calaboose," J. Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr. **Strand:** "Coney Island," Betty Grable, Cesar Romero. "Here Comes Kelly," Joan Woodbury. **Capitol and Ball Square:** "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Mister Big," Gloria Jean. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Ladies Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert. 3:05, 7:50. "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine, Noah Beery, Jr. 3:16, 9:01.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day., "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "White Savage," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "The Great Gildersleeve," Guy Kibbee. **Coolidge:** "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "Story Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.

WINTHROP — Winthrop: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney, Charles Coburn. "Gals, Inc.," Leon Errol.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

OPENS TONIGHT AT 8:30!

Billy Rose presents

Carmen Jones

A MUSICAL PLAY

Based on Bizet's Opera "Carmen"

by Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd

STAGED BY

Hassard Short

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Prices—

Women Urged to Fight For Economy of Plenty

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Leaders of Greater Boston women's organizations were urged today to fight for national policies and the type of legislation that will permit postwar America to attain an economy of plenty through increased production.

Such an economy, based on America's traditional system of free enterprise, was represented as the only one which would insure a richer, more satisfying life in the United States of tomorrow. At an all-day meeting at the Hotel Statler, sponsored by industrial and women's groups, speakers for business and industry urged the women to study Federal tax laws, Government regulations to check inflation, and the many measures that affect the relationship between employees and employers.

"Whether these measures help us to increase production, or whether they put insurmountable obstacles in our way, depends upon how strongly the citizens want a greater measure of prosperity for our country, and a fuller life for each individual to enjoy," declared I. W. Kokins, Vice-President of the Warren Telechron Company, Ashland, and Member of the Postwar Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers. "And these things depend upon how careful you and every other citizen are to understand how such measures will affect our chance to increase production."

Postwar Outlook

Mr. Kokins, whose subject was "The Postwar Outlook," was one of four speakers representing industry. Others were Leland Powers, Boston attorney, who discussed "Taxation and Inflation"; Charles C. Withers, Secretary and Treasurer of the Towle Manufacturing Company of Newburyport, who outlined "Employer-Employee Relations"; and Lee H. Bristol, Vice-President of the Bristol-Myers Company, New York, and member of the Committee on Home and Industry of the N. A. M., who addressed the lunch session on the topic, "Expanding Production—Key to the Future."

The conference was the eleventh to be held in key cities throughout the country, under the general sponsorship of the N. A. M.'s Committee on Home and Industry and the National Information Committee. Local co-sponsors were the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the Boston Advertising Club, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the Boston Women Leaders' Conference Committee.

Mrs. Ralph G. Swain of Brockton, Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, opened the morning session with an outline of "What Women Want to Know From Industry." Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus of Hyde Park was chairman, and Edwin C. Johnson, President of the H. A. Johnson Company, Boston, presided at the luncheon. The afternoon session was given over to a panel discussion with questions from the women who attended.

Mr. Powers gave a blunt picture of the tax load which this country will face after the war and asserted that it can be paid only out of an economy of plenty. He held that there is no direct relation between taxation and inflation, and that the public has been confused by the complicated machinery incident to tax laws and by an improper use of the word "inflation."

Not Inflation

Increased prices which inevitably come with increased demand for and decreased supply of consumer goods is not inflation, he said, and various measures to regulate prices are erroneously called anti-inflationary.

Inflation, he added, has resulted solely from the debasement of the coinage, the printing of paper money and backed by legal reserves, and the purchase of silver by the government at prices far beyond the price at which it could be bought in a free market.

He warned against the pursuance of this policy of monetary inflation, and against any fiscal policy which tends to cramp the investment of risk capital or reduce the production of goods.

Mr. Withers pointed to better employer-employee relations as one of the most promising avenues by which to achieve increased production.

Mr. Bristol proposed five yardsticks for women to use in testing each policy proposed for postwar America: Is it realistic? Does it keep government in its place? Does it increase understanding? Does it protect minorities? Does it maintain freedom?

Mrs. Magidoff to Speak

Mrs. Nila Magidoff, Russian-born wife of Robert Magidoff, NBC correspondent in Moscow, will be the afternoon speaker at tomorrow's Twelfth District conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Maugus Club in Wellesley Hills. The Wellesley Hills Woman's Club is hostess; Mrs. Richard H. Davis, District Director, will preside. The morning session, which begins at 10:15, will be devoted to talks by departmental chairmen of the State Federation, who will also conduct round tables at 1:30, following a box luncheon.

Delegates in Chicago

Mrs. Philip A. Segal, President of the Boston Section, National Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Theodore Towvim, Vice-President, and Mrs. David M. Small, Chairman of the Committee on Americanization and Citizenship, are in Chicago this week as delegates to the triennial and 50th anniversary convention of the Council. The local organization observed the anniversary today with a broadcast by Mrs. Sidney Hoffman, Jr., over Station WHDH. Mrs. Hoffman paid tribute to the national organization and gave a brief history of the work of the Boston Section.

Among the latter's wartime services is the manning, six days a week, of a war bond booth at the South Station. To date, over $300,000 worth of stamps and bonds have been sold there. As a contribution to education for the peace, the Committee on International Relations is holding fortnightly discussion on American foreign policy at different members' houses; and Mrs. Small's committee, in co-operation with the Hecht Neighborhood House, is conducting English classes and otherwise helping aliens prepare for citizenship. The Boston Section also handles migration problems for the Boston Committee for Refugees.

Girl Gets Letter From 'Monty'

Associated Press

One Montgomery to Another

Though he is a very busy man these days, Gen. Sir Bernard Law Montgomery, Commander of the British Eighth Army in Italy, found time to answer the letter of encouragement written to him by Mary Jane Montgomery of West Rutland, Vt., namesake of the General though unrelated. Mary Jane, left, is shown displaying the General's letter to a school chum. In reply to Mary Jane the General wrote: "Many thanks for your kind and thoughtful letter. The Eighth Army is in great heart and waiting eagerly for the next step toward Rome and Berlin."

State Recreation Committee Is Authorized for Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 9—A study of wartime recreation in Vermont held the spotlight at a meeting this week of the State Council of Safety. The Council, meeting in the executive offices of Gov. William H. Wills, authorized the Governor to set up a Vermont Recreation Committee for the purpose of integrating existing programs, increasing and improving recreational opportunities and encouraging community action in all parts of the State. Governor Wills was also asked to appoint a State War Service Council.

Objectives of the Recreation Committee were outlined to be:

To integrate the programs of recreational opportunities for youth, children, adults and servicemen.

To encourage community action in meeting needs for wartime recreation;

To promote interest in recreation as a means of counteracting juvenile delinquency and as a morale builder;

To furnish to communities advice and information on organization, programs and policies.

The State War Services Council will be established to provide a medium for a common understanding and co-ordination of civilian programs essential to the accomplishment of war jobs as effectively as possible and with the least duplication of effort.

Population Drops

Vermont's population has declined a total of 36,329 during the past three years, according to current census figures, covering the period between April 1, 1940, and March 1, 1943.

Of the 14 counties in the State, only one, Windsor, where there is heavy industrial employment, shows a population increase. This county's 37,862 population in 1940 had increased to 39,586 in March of this year, an increase of 1,734, or 4.6 per cent. Decreases were shown of from 6.7 per cent in Chittenden County to 19.7 per cent in Addison County.

While the draft and enlistments in the armed services have reduced populations alike in most counties, it was noticeable that the emigration has been heavies from counties predominantly agricultural, indicating an extraordinary tide of emigration from the farms to wartime industry.

Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle operation in Vermont is still on the decrease, according to figures released during the week by the State Department of Motor Vehicles. Automobile license and registration receipts dropped $281,412 during the past seven months as compared with the same period a year ago, the department has announced. Receipts so far this year have totalled $2,173,744.

Sharp reductions were noted in the number of pleasure car registrations, operators' licenses and junior operators' licenses. Only in truck and bus registrations has an increase been recorded.

Boy Scouts

Walter E. Horsley of Rome, N. Y., will take office on Nov. 15, as Scout Executive for the Long Trail Council of Vermont, Boy Scouts of America, comprising the seven northern counties in the State. The announcement was made this week from the Burlington office of the Council. He will succeed Walter P. Weidman, who had held office as Executive for the past 14 years, and who recently resigned to accept a similar position in Melrose, Mass.

The Vermont field is a familiar one to Mr. Horsley, as he was formerly Field Executive for the northern area under Mr. Weidman.

Mr. Horsley, enducated in the schools of Sanford, Maine, holds the B. S. degree from Ohio State University.

From 1934 to 1940, he was with the Monadnock Area Council, with headquarters at Gardner, Mass.

Civilian Defense Exhibit

Miniature stages on which tiny figures depict some of the roles of the Boston Committee on Public Safety are part of an exhibit of the civilian defense activities of the local committee which opens for two weeks tomorrow at the Boston Public Library in Copley Square.

New Silk Fabrics After War To Put Silkworm Out of Date

Wide use of the "walkie-talkie" in everyday life, homes supplied with heat, light and power from the sun's rays, and artificial silk stockings so cheap and serviceable as to remove any desire to return to natural silk, are postwar developments forecast today by Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, nationally known consulting research chemist.

Writing in the current issue of Boston Business, monthly publication of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, President of Gustavus J. Esselen, Inc., of Boston, said that "Mrs. American" will have stockings of nylon or other materials so cheap and serviceable as compared to natural silk that she will never have any desire to go back to the latter.

In fact, Dr. Esselen forecast that "natural silk is hardly likely to reappear as a textile except possibly in limited amounts. Its man-made competitor, rayon, and particularly nylon, has the advantage of uniformity and lower prices. Even wool, whose normal price hardly invites development of a synthetic substitute, nevertheless has its competitive man-made fibers.

Big Sheep, Little Wool

"After all, as the price of labor is constantly rising, it does seem a little uneconomical to take care of a sheep and feed it for a whole year and then get only about two and three-quarters pounds of wool."

Another postwar possibility foreseen by Dr. Esselen is an improvement in human relations, to avoid future war.

"The world will be a rather sorry place in which to live unless we soon place adequate emphasis on the study of the factors which influence human behavior," he wrote. "We need more studies of this kind so that we can learn how to live man with man and nation with nation."

Regarding the use of "walkie-talkie" already used extensively in the armed forces as a means of radio communication for short distances, Dr. Esselen wrote that "when Mr. Business Executive walks down the street or takes a cab to fill an engagement, it is well within the realm of possibility that he will carry a 'walkie-talkie' with him so he can communicate at will with his office during his absence."

More Powerful Autos

Turning to automobiles, Dr. Esselen wrote that, thanks to amazing advances in the development of lightweight alloys, "Mr. American" probably will drive an automobile many hundreds of pounds lighter than the present type. It will have a motor much smaller yet more powerful than the current models. In fact, because of the development of 100 and even 120 octane gasoline, the future automobile may well have, Dr. Esselen predicts, a dual system of fuel supply—one part to provide regular gas for cruising around the city, the other to furnish high octane gas for speed and economy in fast rural driving.

Service in Pacific Puts Home Leaves At Long Intervals

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Soldiers sent to the Southwest and South Pacific areas probably are in for a tour of duty of an indefinite period, the War Department has advised Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts.

Sailors are likely to be given home leaves after 18 months of "hazardous duty afloat or in outlying stations," Navy Secretary Knox told the Massachusetts Congresswoman, who in turn placed the information in the Congressional Record.

Mrs. Rogers wrote Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary Knox stating that eight mothers from Winchester, Mass., had asked that their sons be granted furloughs to return home from the South Pacific where they had been stationed the past 21 months.

John W. Martyn, Administrative Assistant in the War Department, replied that while the matter of providing a definite time limit for service overseas has been studied continuously since Pearl Harbor, there is one insurmountable obstacle—"insufficient shipping facilities."

Secretary Knox wrote that the Navy Department has announced its policy of rotating enlisted personnel for rehabilitation leave and reassignment after a minimum period of service of 18 months in hazardous sea duty or in outlying stations.

"However," Serretary Knox said, "this is promulgated as a matter of policy and not of directive since the granting of leave or rotation must be consistent with the maintenance of the fighting efficiency of the service.

"The method of effectuating this policy is a matter within the cognizance of administrative commands, and the granting of leave remains the prerogative of the commanding officer."

Secretary Knox said the men whom Mrs. Rogers wrote should apply to their commanding officers for furloughs and he promised that "every consideration will be given consistent with the needs of the service."

Leather Workers Out

PEABODY, Mass., Nov. 9 (AP)—Officials of the National Leather Workers Association, an independent union, said today that between 1,500 and 2,000 of its members were taking part in an "informal walkout" from 24 leather plants in which there has been a factional dispute.

Milk Scarcity Results From Many Factors

Milk shortages, which have just hit Bay State consumers where they feel it most—in curtailed deliveries on their doorsteps and to their local grocers—have not descended with overnight suddenness. They are the accumulative results of forces which have been working for many months.

Back in the middle of the summer, producers, distributors, and dealers all agreed that serious shortages loomed unless drastic steps were taken to get more and better feed into the area, and raise prices to enable farmers to continue in business in face of rising feed costs and labor shortages.

At that time, it also was pointed out that the normal seasonal low-production period—November and December—might develop into an abnormal situation. Several factors enter the picture to explain the reasons for the now-serious shortage.

Herds normally turn from a grass diet to hay at this time of year, and, until they have adjusted themselves to this change, milk supplies are cut down. Then, too, until they have adjusted themselves to colder weather, the cows normally give less milk.

However, this year conditions are particularly severe. The hay crop was not so good this summer, and less milk is the result. Added to this is the very important fact that dairy feed is extremely poor in quality. Whereas farmers have been able in the past to obtain a 20 per cent protein feed, this year the best they can buy runs to only 14 or 16 per cent protein. This, too, lowers a cow's milk production.

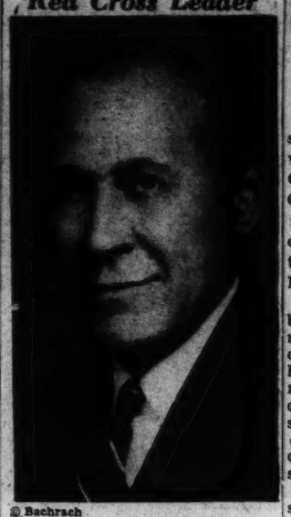
Furthermore, because the dairy farmers have to sell their milk at below-cost prices, many have disposed of their herds.

Beef shortages, and consequent demands for cows for slaughter, have only served to add to this problem.

To assist the farmer, subsidies—which the dairyman prefers to refer to as "feed payments"—have been established. To obtain these, farmers must apply on regular forms, and it was pointed out today that in order to obtain October payments, the farmers must file these forms before the end of November.

Meantime, "Mr. and Mrs. Consumer"—and all the little consumers, who, perhaps drink most of the milk—will be compelled to adjust themselves to curtailed supplies until the first of the year. By that time, it is expected Bossy will have adjusted herself somewhat to winter feeds, and production may swing back nearer to normal.

Red Cross Leader



© Bachrach

Paul Amundson

Boston lawyer, whose appointment as Chairman of the Camp and Hospital Council Committee for the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, was announced yesterday by Joseph R. Hamlen, Chapter Chairman.

Second German Air Base In Greenland Wiped Out

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Destruction of a German radio and weather base on an island off Greenland, with the help of two Coast Guard vessels under command of Capt. Carl V. Von Paulsen of Cambridge, Mass., was reported today by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

The small but well-constructed base, he said, indicated a plan to maintain it permanently. It included a radio station, power house, emergency generator and radio transmitter, defensive machine-gun emplacements, and food supplies. A small supply ship anchored in the harbor had telephone communications with all principal shore points.

The German base, the second destroyed by American forces in the Greenland Area, was discovered by a United States Army Sledge Patrol.

The patrol was attacked by the Germans but managed to report its discovery, although two of its members were captured and a third, Eli Knudsen, was killed.

The Germans subsequently sent a force against a small hunting and weather station well above the Arctic Circle which was manned only by a handful of Danes armed with hunting rifles and pistols. The Germans attacked with machine guns in the darkness, but most of the Danes escaped.

Subsequently, the Lieutenant who commanded the German Greenland Expedition asked one of his Danish prisoners to act as a guide in exploration of the barren east coast.

"The Dane, at the first opportunity," Secretary Knox said, "overpowered the German officer and, despite the fact it entailed a 40-day trip by sledge, took him as a prisoner."

Army air force planes and the Coast Guard cutters Northland and North Star joined in wiping out the enemy base on the unidentified island. The action started last May with Army Air Force planes bombing and strafing the enemy base. Later after Coast Guard cutters had battered their way through the ice, it was found that the bombings had destroyed all main buildings except a small generator shack and also had sunk the supply ship.

Secretary Knox said the purpose of the German Greenland Expedition is believed to have been to provide regular weather information for the German air forces. On three occasions, he said, the two Coast Guard cutters encountered German reconnaissance planes. Twice the planes were engaged and one was believed to have been damaged.

The Cutter Northland also participated in destruction of the earlier German base in the Greenland area. That was in September, 1941, before the United States entered the war.

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Russian Army Pushes to Within 20 Miles of Polish Border

Continued from Page 1

progress in this sector is likely to be slow for the present.

The airmen, however, are always active. An attack on the industrial plants of Turin by the newly formed United States 15th Air Force was reported to have virtually wiped out the Fiat bearing factory, the third most important in Europe. At Kassel, 110 miles east of Cologne, all but 15 acres of the 315-acre industrial section were disclosed to have been destroyed in recent raids. Fifty factories of this locomotive-building center were found either to have been destroyed or seriously damaged.

In the South Pacific, the Japanese are not faring too well with the heavy reinforcements recently brought down from Truk to their base at Rabaul, according to Secretary Knox. Five or six of the heavy cruisers in the great Simpson harbor have been hit in raids by Navy carrier planes and Army bombers. One light cruiser has been torpedoed, 1 bombed, and 2 of the 15 to 20 destroyers there torpedoed.

Russia:

Two Soviet Armies Sweep Westward

Two Russian armies commanded by Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin, commanding around Kiev, were pushing westward toward the Polish and Rumanian frontiers.

One Red Army force was reported advancing beyond Makarov, 28 miles west of Kiev, to within 50 miles of Zhitomir, key junction on one of the two last north-south railways available to the Germans toward the Polish border, 65 miles away.

A second Soviet spearhead was striking southwest of Fastov, and a Russian communiqué said it was within 140 miles of the Rumanian frontier.

Still another Russian army operating far to the north in the Nevel sector was said in a Moscow radiocast to be at the gates of Polotosk, rail junction on the Vitebsk-Riga railway and only 20 miles from the old Polish border.

Stockholm dispatches said the Germans were evacuating civilians from the 110-mile-wide area between Lake Ilmen in Russia and Lake Peipus on the Estonian border, a possible prelude to a forced German withdrawal from the Leningrad front.

A German communiqué admitted Nazi forces were engaged in a "defensive struggle against major enemy forces" in the Nevel sector.

The Kiev break-through was expanded to an 80-mile-long front with the capture of Gornastaipol, 45 miles north of Kiev and 10 miles west of the Dnieper. Here the Russians were pinning German forces back against the almost impassable Pripet Marsh country, the Soviet war bulletin declared.

The Germans wrecked the once-beautiful city of Kiev before they fled. Pravda described it as a scene of devastation, having been systematically destroyed by Nazi demolition squads. Kreschchatile, famed boulevard regarded as a symbol of modernity, was a shambles, and the magnificent Uspensk Cathedral and the Pechora Monastery were looted and blown up. The water and utility systems also were destroyed.

Berlin Quotes Tokyo: 12 Allied Ships Sunk

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 9

The Berlin Radio quoted Japanese dispatches today as saying that three Allied battleships, two cruisers, three destroyers, and four transports had been sunk by Japanese warships and planes in attacks on a convoy south of Bougainville beginning yesterday morning.

There was no Allied confirmation of the claim.

The radiocast said that one battleship, three cruisers, and "three cruisers or large destroyers" were claimed to have been damaged seriously.

looking the Sangro River and the heights beyond where the Germans are reported establishing the eastern anchor of an Italian "winter defense line," Allied headquarters announced.

To the west, the Nazis massed heavy formations of troops and guns in the Mignano area, attempting to halt the American drive toward Cassino on the main road to Rome.

They massed a powerful striking force for a counterattack in the area five miles southwest of Mignano and west of Gallucio Nov. 8, but Allied guns laid down a curtain of artillery and mortar fire before the assault could be launched, dispersing the enemy.

Along the Adriatic coastal sector, the Eighth Army captured Torino di Sangro, four miles northwest of captured Casalbordino, and Paglieta less than two miles from the river. The speed of this drive obviously caught the Nazis off balance.

Farther inland, British, Canadian, and Indian troops pushed through Torrebruna, three miles west of Celenza, gaining control of an additional chunk of valuable lateral road.

On the air front, Allied planes bombed Durazzo harbor in Albania, scoring a direct hit on a warehouse.

Knox States:

Japanese Hard Hit In South Pacific

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declared that the present situation in the South and Southwest Pacific areas warrants the statement that "the Japanese are now in a more critical position than ever before in that area."

The Navy Secretary added that "it no longer is a question of holding their positions at lowest possible cost; it is a question of actual survival in the southwest area."

He described as "nothing short of a disaster" to the Japanese the loss of use of six heavy cruisers in that area.

"If they don't look out, Mr. Knox said, "they will be short of those very vital heavy craft when they want to go to sea with their entire fleet."

Reviewing recent Japanese losses in Rabaul harbor he said a surprise attack by Navy carrier planes and then by Army bombers had hit five of six enemy heavy cruisers with bombs and torpedoes and the sixth was torpedoed. Of two light cruisers, he said, one was torpedoes and bombed and the other was bombed.

He added that of the 15 or 20 Japanese destroyers there, two were torpedoed.

Continent:

Turin Hammered By U. S. Air Force

Turin, Northern Italian city of 600,000, virtually was paralyzed by the Nov. 8 Allied attack by Mediterranean-based bombers, Swiss reports said.

Flying Fortresses of the United States 15th Air Force struck the city. Allied Headquarters in Algiers said photographs showed that every building of the Fiat bearing plant was damaged to such an extent that the factory could not operate. The plant was regarded as the third most important bearing producer in German-occupied Europe. The raid, which also damaged rail yards, recalled the heavy Fortress attack last month on the bearing plant at Schweinfurt, Germany.

Frontier dispatches to the Geneva newspaper La Suisse said the attack broke up all Turin's streetcar services, deprived the city of gas and electricity, and cut off the water supply in many quarters.

Victims were estimated in the thousands, dispatches said, and in the morning fires still were raging along entire streets in the center of Turin.

The first wave of 50 American four-engined bombers arrived over the city without warning, bombs hitting targets even before the sirens sounded. A second wave of 40 planes came in over the smoking city at a low altitude, meeting only a week antiaircraft barrage.

Fascist newspapers in Northern Italy described the raid as the "gravest" of the many Turin has suffered.

Meanwhile three German planes were destroyed as raiders gave London its seventh straight alert while rescuers still were digging for victims of the dance hall bombing on the night of Nov. 7 in which a large number of persons were killed.

A school building was hit in the London outskirts, with a few persons reported injured. Bombs scattered over the south of England caused a number of casualties.

According to the British Air Ministry Kassel has ceased to exist as part of the Nazi war industry "for some time at least." New reconnaissance photographs of the heavily bombed Ruhr industrial city of 200,000 persons show that all but 15 of the 315 acres in the built-up section of the city are devastated and nearly half of the rest of the city, excluding the suburbs, is destroyed, the Ministry said, commenting on pictures taken following American and British double-punch raids on Oct. 4 and Oct. 22. The Oct. 22 raids caused fires which burned for a week. Kassel has been bombed heavily five times during the past six months.

The reconnaissance pictures revealed that 50 factories, some of which the Germans had given the highest priority ratings, were either destroyed or badly damaged. Among them were three plants of Henschel and Sohn, Germany's largest single producer of locomotives since the destruction of the Krupp plants at Essen. The three factories accounted for one third of Germany's locomotive output as well as a large number of armored fighting vehicles and trucks.

Rabaul:

Photos Show Panic Of Japanese Ships

Aerial photographs show a fleet of 25 Japanese warships penned in Rabaul harbor frantically trying to escape from dive bombers and torpedo bombers in the first attack on that fortress by aircraft launched from American aircraft carriers.

Pictures show 8 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, and 14 destroyers —all recent arrivals from Truk— fleeing in circles from the daylight attack Nov. 5.

One cruiser blew up, seven other cruisers and two destroyers were hit, and 20 Zeros shot down. Seven of Allied dive bombers were brought down by intercepters and antiaircraft fire.

Phosphorous bombs, which look when they first burst like tentacled octopi, then shoot forth smoke and flame, have been added to Rabaul's defenses.

Headquarters, in listing recent losses of 63 Japanese planes, reported that 35 were wiped out Nov. 7 at Rabaul by Liberators and Lightnings which bored through the fantastic bombs, 50 Zeros, and a heavy curtain of antiaircraft fire.

The Liberators exploded 84 tons of bombs accurately among dispersal bays and installations of the Rapopo airdrome, blowing up 9 enemy bombers and 3 fighters on the ground and shooting down 13 Zeros. The Lightnings, at a loss of 5 of their own force, shot down 10 other Zeros. Eight other Japanese planes probably were destroyed.

The new bag of between 35 and 43 planes at Rabaul was added to losses there aggregating 800 in destroyed and damaged planes within less than a month, rendering that New Britain fortress presently unequal to the task of formidably resisting the Allied invasion of its eastern approaches on Bougainville.

While United States Marines strove in torrential rain to expand their Empress Augusta Bay positions on the west-central coast of Bougainville, new craters were reported by Headquarters to have been blasted in that island's already inoperative airfields. Twelve Japanese dive bombers moved against Allied ships off the beachhead but the attack was broken up by antiaircraft batteries afloat and ashore which downed five.

Despite fast-mounting losses, the Japanese Air Force also managed weak attacks over a wider area than in some time, hitting at Allied-won Treasury Islands to the south of Bougainville and the big air base of Munda, on New Georgia. Other enemy raids were attempted against an Allied airfield in the Markham Valley of New Guinea and Australian positions on the coast of Finschhafen.

Allied air attacks on Japanese warships being rushed from Truk to bolster the enemy's crumbling Solomons-New Britain position tapered off, but low-flying Beauforts, with Australian pilots, managed to score hits or near misses on two enemy destroyers north of Bougainville.

The newly reported Japanese air losses were scattered over a wide area of New Guinea, New Britain, and the Solomons.

by a staff Artist

Strategy of Eastern Front

Arrows indicate main points of pressure by Russian forces around Kiev and the Crimea.

Huge Gasoline Stock Used in Two Raids

By the Associated Press

Birmingham, England, Nov. 9

The Petroleum Secretary, Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, disclosed in a speech yesterday that approximately 5,000,000 gallons of gasoline were used by the United States Air Force and the RAF in their record-breaking attacks on Wilhelmshaven and Düsseldorf Nov. 3.

Yugoslavia:

German Garrisons Reported Wiped Out

Several German garrisons holding strong points in the Croatian Province of Zagorje north of Zagreb have been wiped out by Yugoslav Partisan forces and other patriot units are continuing offensive operations in Serbia, Montenegro, and Dalmatia, a communiqué of the Yugoslav Liberation Army said.

The communiqué, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, said Partisan troops were pushing the Germans back in a fight for Peljesac Peninsula on the Adriatic Sea. Indecisive action was reported in Bosnia and some portions of Croatia.

Burma:

U. S. Sky Dragons Blast Burma Bases

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Sky Dragons, supporting Chinese troops on the Burma front, sank a Japanese destroyer and four other vessels in the former treaty port of Amoy on Nov. 7 and blasted the Japanese airdrome at Kiungshan on Hainan Island on Nov. 8, United States communiqués announced.

The raid on Kiungshan airdrome evidently caught the Japanese napping, as no opposition was reported. Direct hits were scored on two hangars and bombs were dropped on an enemy freighter spotted by the Mitchells on their homeward flight.

The Nov. 7 raid on Amoy harbor was staged at low level through heavy antiaircraft and machine-gun fire.

End of Monarchy in Japan Seen Imperative by Chinese

Continued from Page 1

ter what constitutional qualifications may restrict the status of the Emperor.

In that case, it would be said that the Allies, who proved strong enough to destroy Japan's Navy, Army, and Air Force, and who were audacious enough to tread on Japan's "sacred soil," had neither the power nor the courage to interfere with the "divine" institution of Monarchy. This thesis, plausible to average Japanese, would soon become a most effective weapon against the modernization of Japanese thought and life and a driving force behind secret preparations for another war.

Progressive Forces Would Fade

Second, the relatively weak democratic and progressive forces which would try to intrench themselves behind the remaining façades of the Throne would very soon be terrorized, or at least be used as mere camouflages and eventually be replaced by the old militaristic and imperialistic cliques. These cliques, like imperial myths, can be effectively suppressed only by the root and branch destruction of the dynasty itself.

Third, the circles close to the Throne, though they often have exerted a moderating influence against the most foolhardy militarists, are by no means in favor of real constitutionalism. As their attitude during the days of a strong trend toward democracy after World War I has shown, their ambition would be to aid the reactionary and militaristic elements against democratic tendencies that would threaten their privileges.

Nor would the hope of using the Throne to reform the country be any more justified if the Allies merely tried to deprive the Imperial House of its claims to "divine descent"—that is, if they attempted to bring it down to earth and humanize it.

Mere Presence Called Threat

As long as the Japanese Emperor is in his palace in Tokyo, or in fact as long as a single member of the Imperial Family is on Japanese soil, all the disappointment at defeat and much of the popular dissatisfaction at Japan's inevitable economic difficulties during the first postwar years would once more crystallize into a strong movement for the restoration of the legendary position of the Emperor.

This is precisely what happened in the days after Japan had been opened to contact with the outside world by the American "black ships" in 1853. The idea of full restoration of the Emperor's old position would once more be identical with aggression against other nations.

It may be distasteful to many in the Allied camp to interfere with internal affairs of a defeated enemy which are more or less of a religious character, especially since immediatey before and after its military defeat, Japan's domestic anti-imperial forces may not have sufficiently recovered from age-old suppression to participate decisively in the dethronement of the Imperial dynasty. Such qualms, however, must be overcome and the matter must be faced squarely and uncompromisingly, not only for the sake of the nations which have suffered so greatly from Japanese aggression, but also for the sake of the Japanese people themselves.

We must be clear in our thought, said one of the Chinese to whom I talked; that the only potentially reliable co-operators for world peace we shall ever find in Japan must necessarily be in that still relatively small group of progressives already opposed to the continuation of the Imperial dynasty, just as such persons alone can achieve the task of re-educating and reforming the bulk of the Japanese nation for the role of active participation in world progress.

Nazi Progress Slow In Radio Field Gear

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 9 (AP) —"Reports indicate that the enemy has made no substantial improvement in his radio field equipment over the last four years," Maj. James I. Heinz, U. S. Army Signal Corps, told 475 delegates to the joint fall meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the Engineering Department of the Radio Manufacturers' Association here Nov. 8.

"On the other hand, American engineers have made vast improvements," he said. He did not disclose details. "More than 10,000 types of Signal Corps equipment were put ashore when the Americans landed in North Africa," Major Heinz said.

Victory by Air Getting Test In Face of Allied Deadline

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP) — The victory-through-air-power theory is getting an acid test against Germany with a definite deadline—a time limit after which, if the effort fails, a ground invasion of Western Europe will go forward.

The actual timetable is, of course, a military secret.

But the deadline is the invasion date which was communicated to the Russians. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commander of U. S. Air Forces, and Britain's Air Marshal Sir Arthur T. Harris have until that time to try to force Germany's surrender by use of air power alone.

1,000 Planes a Day

Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Commander of United States Army Air Forces in Britain, has just told the British people that the 8th Air Force now is able to throw as many as 1,000 planes into the air in a single day's operations.

On the same program, Marshal Harris promised to shatter 90 Nazi war centers.

The theory here is that if 40 per cent of Germany's productive capacity is knocked out, it cannot carry on effective war.

Use of Russian bases for shuttle-bombing of Germany may be involved in the truly "all-out" aerial assault expected to reach a climax shortly.

The United States has a terrific stake in this test of air power. It has been made clear that American troops will make up the bulk of the invasion army, and that the casualties of such a campaign would be very great.

Marshal Harris told the British people:

"We propose entirely to emasculate every center of enemy production, 40 of which are centers vital to his war effort, and 50 that can be termed considerably important.

Bombs Save Allied Soldiers

"We are well under way toward their destruction."

The cost of the aerial blitz is not too great, in the opinion of Allied commanders. General Arnold, commenting recently on considerable losses of heavy bombers in raids on Germany and German-held Europe, told Washington newsmen that he had trained crews and planes ready to make good such losses.

And Marshal Harris said that "every ton of bombs dropped on German industries will save the lives of 10 United Nations soldiers in the near future when the invasion comes."

Girl Soprano Signs $120,000 Contract

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Miss Patrice Munsel, 18-lear old coloratura soprano whose public appearances have been limited to but a few radio shows and recitals, held a contract today guaranteeing her a minimum of $120,000 for concert appearances during the next three years.

Daughter of a Spokane, Wash., dental surgeon, she signed the contract Nov. 8 with S. Hurok, concert manager, after spurning offers from the movies, radio and stage.

Miss Munsel was engaged for the Metropolitan Opera last spring after winning one of the $1,000 prizes of the Opera Auditions of the Air. She is expected to sing leading roles and possibly will make her debut in this season's revival of "The Tales of Hoffman."

Rabbi to Visit Fronts Of Europe and Orient

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Dr. Barnett R. Brickner, rabbi of the Euclid Avenue Temple at Cleveland, and an official of the National Jewish Welfare Board, said at the White House Nov. 8 that he would leave soon on a religious mission to the European, Mediterranean, Middle Eastern, and Chinese theaters of war.

He discussed the trip briefly with President Roosevelt and reported subsequently that his purpose would be "to see what is being done for the spiritual and moral welfare of the men in the armed services, what their reactions are to this work, and what further can be done."

Berlin Writes New War Song

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Irving Berlin has written a new war song which he plans to introduce as a surprise at the opening tomorrow night of "This Is the Army."

The title is "My British Buddy."

Having had a busy day Saturday with preparations for the opening of the all-Army show, which is attracting wide attention in London, Mr. Berlin went for a stroll in the blackout. Soon he was hopelessly mixed up in the Piccadilly crowds, surrounded by laughing and talking American and British soldiers.

As he walked he caught the drift of the servicemen's chatter.

"It seemed to me," he recalled today, "that we must do everything we can to keep this friendship going between our two peoples after the war."

So he went back to his hotel and began pondering on what he had seen and heard—there might be a song in it.

The next day he began tapping out a tune on a piano. The following day it was unveiled at rehearsal and clicked immediately with the cast.

"Here we are closer together than ever before," Mr. Berlin told the Army players. "In the same fight—do you get it? We'll go on being friends because we know each other."

That gives you the general idea of the song.

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Vichy Displays 'Jitters' Over Day of Reckoning

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations' unity, strongly reinforced at the Moscow conference, will certainly give new impetus to the European peoples' fight for liberation. At the same time, it will increase the jitters of the small group of pro-German collaborationists who after having thrown in their lot with the Nazis feel that the hour of final reckoning is approaching.

For several months already, neutral observers have reported growing uneasiness among the personnel of the Vichy government. Many Vichy officials who hope to clear themselves of future charges of treason have resigned from their posts. Others have definitely turned their coats and are attempting to join the forces of resistance inside France.

André Philip, Commissioner of the Interior of the Algiers Committee, who recently visited London and met leaders of the "underground" movement who had escaped from France, said in an interview that "a general panic can be observed in all so-called government circles. Now cynicism added to confusion is causing some attempts at a change of attitude which are rather astonishing not only because of their number, but because of the rank of the persons who are concerned. . . . Great caution should be observed now and henceforth regarding the influx of Frenchmen into 'outlaw bands.'"

"A strict weeding-out process must set apart any disturbing elements and those people who are joining us at the last moment and who have too much against them to be quickly forgiven," M. Philip declared.

Legal Sanctions Due

While many Frenchmen, who in moments of weakness collaborated with the enemy, will be readmitted eventually to the national community, the outstanding leaders of the Vichy setup have compromised themselves too much to hope that, in their case, the victorious liberators will let bygones be bygones.

Moreover, to make this point quite clear, the French Committee of National Liberation recently decided that legal sanction will be taken against Marshal Philippe Pétain and his close collaborators. Through different channels Vichy has tried to come to terms with the Algiers Committee, but as the influence which the de Gaullist groups and the resistance organizations exert on the Committee is increasing these hopes had to be given up.

It is a consequence of this failure that, for several weeks, newspapers in neutral countries have published numerous Vichy "inspired" articles aimed at showing the Vichy regime in a more favorable light. Among others, a lengthy article published on Oct. 18 by a Swiss newspaper, St. Galler Tagblatt, is particularly interesting because it contains Vichy's new propaganda in a nutshell.

The writer of the article, reporting from Vichy, says that while visiting "several departments of France" he found the situation much more complicated than usually assumed.

Many "honest democrats" are not pro-Laval and not pro-de Gaulle, he says. This attitude is in no wise connected with their feelings toward the belligerents.

"Many patriotic people are shocked when the victor of Verdun is attacked by emigrant compatriots," the article points out. "It is, however, in France's interest to take both World Wars together in the future great reckoning. Above all, every Frenchman believes that the country should not be driven toward civil war but that former accounts should be wiped out. France would be better prepared for future reconstruction if the existing differences could be reconciled."

The article concludes by boasting of the outstanding achievements of the Vichy regime such as the "Workers' Charter" and the "Peasant Corporation," both of which it said, "are both partly based on legislation of the Third Republic, which, however, had not been fully carried out." The writer is forced to admit "that the Workers' Charter is still violently opposed by the workers and even by some employers," and "that the masses do not easily understand Vichy's foreign policy."

We can safely assume that these and other Vichy "planted" propaganda lines are only the preliminaries of a campaign to whitewash Marshal Pétain and the traditionalist groups in Vichy and that, as the liberation of France approaches, this campaign will steadily increase in vigor. This campaign is not aimed at "selling" the Vichy regime to the French people.

The French inside France loathe the so-called "National Revolution" and in their every-day life they see the rapid disintegration of the Vichy administration. The Pétain legend was killed when the elderly Marshal undertook to collaborate with the Nazis and when he accepted Pierre Laval as his Chief of Government.

"Pressure" on Pétain

The Vichy leaders hope that, by painting a picture of civil war and disorder after the German retreat, they will induce United Nations' leaders to force the Algiers Committee to come to an agreement with the present rulers of France and that they thus will save part of the "achievements" of the Vichy regime, especially in the social field.

They hope that conservative circles in the Anglo-Saxon countries will fear the international consequences of deep social reforms in France and will undertake to stabilize the existing regime. The Vichy point of view is also represented in French circles in this country where, for instance, a French journalist in his broadcasts has described Marshal Pétain as firmly resisting German pressure.

After the conclusion of far-reaching agreements between the United States, Great Britain, and Russia, dealing with the political reconstruction of Europe, the skillful plan of the desperate Vichymen is not likely to succeed. The three great powers have agreed to separate Italy from all vestiges of Fascism and they will certainly not impose on the French people continuation of the Vichy regime which has been so thoroughly discredited.

Sforza Bars Post Under King Victor

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTHERN ITALY, Nov. 9 (AP)—Prospects of assembling a patchwork cabinet representing the various Italian political factions faded today with Count Carlo Sforza's refusal to join any government headed by King Victor Emmanuel.

Count Sforza, pre-Fascist Foreign Minister who returned to Italy recently after a long sojurn in the United States, was said to have the support of the leaders of Italy's six anti-Fascist political parties.

The sudden flurry of activity that had sent both the King and Premier Pietro Badoglio scurrying to Naples in an effort to broaden the Cabinet thus simmered down to a political truce.

French National Leaders Meet

Associated Press Radiophoto from OWI

Co-Presidents of Committee at First Meeting of Provisional Assembly

Gen. Henri Giraud (left center) and Gen. Charles de Gaulle (right center, front row), Co-Presidents of the French National Committee of Liberation, sit side by side during the first meeting of the Provisional Consultative Assembly at Algiers. The meeting, opened by General de Gaulle, was attended by members designated by the resistance movement inside France. This French Information Service photo was transmitted by OWI radio from Algiers to New York.

Invasion Tied To Full Allied Aid to French

Continued from Page 1

those who are fully informed on both sides of this admittedly two-sided problem there is no valid reason why there shouldn't be close and efficient liaison in this sphere of planning for the western invasion.

What seems to be hindering this close co-ordination is, on the one hand, British and American—and especially American—suspicions of General de Gaulle's political ambitions in France; and on the other hand Fighting French suspicions that American officialdom's dislike of General de Gaulle might even lead American forces to intervene in favor of retaining the Vichy civil administration in power when the Germans are driven out.

Co-ordination Needed

The fallacy on the American side is that their distrust of General de Gaulle leads them to minimize and almost ignore the existence and potential military significance of the French resistance movement inside France.

Yet there is unchallengeable evidence today that this resistance movement has attained such proportions and such intensity and even efficiency that it constitutes a military factor of the first magnitude in connection with any attempted landing on the French coast.

So far, however, the fact is there have been at the best very inadequate attempts to prepare a coordinated plan designed to make the most of the direct and indirect aid which this highly organized movement could give when the day for invasion comes.

Admittedly the details of this Anglo-Franco-American co-operation won't be easy to work out, particularly on the civilian side.

Firm on Two Points

The crux of the complex problem is that the de Gaullists are determined on two points:

1. A representative of the French National Committee shall be accredited to the Allied supreme command in an advisory capacity, but with authority to speak for the National Committee on Administrative Affairs.

2. In liberated parts of France, Prefects and other principal administrative officials should be approved by or appointed by French National Committee.

Americans and British would probably not object to the presence at invasion GHQ of a representative of the Committee. But the matter of his exact status and authority would require careful discussion and adjustment.

What About Future?

On the second point it is no secret that the Department of State—or at least some members of it—is uneasy lest General de Gaulle seek to put his own people in positions of authority in the liberated areas so as to facilitate the setting up of a dictatorship should he decide to do so when the country is completely cleared of Germans.

In reply to this leaders of the French resistance movement point out that whatever may be General de Gaulle's potential ambitions, the French people haven't endured German oppression for more than three years and risked their lives to build up a secret army of resistance just to turn over power to another military dictator as soon as they are free.

Compromise Possible

A satisfactory compromise should not be too difficult in this administrative problem. One possible solution would be for the Allied command and the French National Committee to agree on the definition of the zone of military operations, extending a certain number of miles behind the fighting front, within which Allied military authorities would be responsible for keeping order and other administrative matters.

In the rest of liberated territory responsibility for all administrative matters would devolve progressively upon the French National Committee in accordance with the democratic pledges which both Gen. Henri Giraud and General de Gaulle have repeatedly given.

Whether this or some other compromise be the basis of the solution, it is vital to break the present unsatisfactory deadlock and to improve existing unsatisfactory liaison arrangements if invasion from the west is to take place in such way as to assure a quick and complete success.

Full Fight by de Gaulle Looms For French Committee Control

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill said today that "the French National Committee are not the owners but the trustees of the title deed of France."

"These must be restored to the French nation when freedom is achieved for it is only on the will of the people, freely expressed under conditions of reasonable tranquillity that, in France, as in other enslaved countries, any permanent structure can be raised," the Prime Minister said.

ALGIERS, Algeria, Nov. 9 (AP)—A de Gaullist showdown for complete control of the French Provisional Government appeared likely today as the National Liberation Committee's Consultative Assembly, augmented by last week's arrivals from France, resumes its first session after a recess of several days.

Supporters of Gen. Charles de Gaulle are expected to launch a determined effort to cleanse the National Committee of elements they regard as "lukewarm" and replace them with others actively enthusiastic for the de Gaullist party line, thus insuring their ascendancy in the future government.

On the list to go, according to followers of both Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud, Copresidents of the Committee, are Finance Commissioner Maurice Couve de Murville; Production and Commerce Commissioner André Diethelm; Interior Commissioner André Philip; Gen. Alphonse Georges, Commissioner Without Portfolio; Supply and Reconstruction Commissioner Jean Monnet, and possibly Henri Bonnet, Commissioner of Information.

On the doubtful list are General Giraud himself, who commands the French land, sea and air forces as well as sharing the Presidency; René Massigli, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and Gen. Georges Catroux, Commissioner for Mussulman Affairs and Governor-General of Algeria.

The de Gaullists regard the housecleaning as necessary to inject more vigorous personalities into the Committee and to obtain a more whole-hearted leadership for France's war against the Axis. Those on the list to go, they say, are too conservative—too tainted by the old regime which sent France to disaster.

The Giraudists deplore this trend, but profess themselves politically powerless or lacking in experience to halt it.

General Giraud's position, less vulnerable than that of the others, will be assailed indirectly, it is said, possibly with a request that he resign as Committee co-president and retain only his military command in line with General de Gaulle's oft-expressed policy of separating civil and military functions.

The result would be to leave General de Gaulle as sole President of a committee entirely united behind him as "party" leader.

The method to be used was foreshadowed last week. On the day before the Assembly's convocation Nov. 3, five delegates accused the Army of still harboring Vichyites, declared the Government-General of Algeria was ridding itself of Vichyites much too slowly, and ended by demanding that General Giraud make a public disavowal of connections with Vichy if he wished to remain as Co-President and Commander-in-Chief.

Class in Japanese Drops From 60 to 4

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Columbia University's class in Japanese has dwindled from 60 a year ago to a mere four students with about half the original group dropping out because the language was too hard, according to Dr. George S. Ness, lecturer.

One of the remaining pupils, Leonard Temme, said that after a year's study he knows between 1,200 and 1,300 characters whereas a well-educated Japanese knows 9,000.

Mr. Temme estimated that with the aid of a dictionary it would take him 15 hours to read an average Japanese newspaper editorial. "Some of the Japanese sentences," he said, "are almost as long as an average American editorial."

Escaped German Prisoners Recaptured in California

PITTSBURG, Calif., Nov. 9 (AP)—Chief of Police Sal Jimno said yesterday that two German prisoners of war—who spoke excellent English and wore U. S. Army uniforms with Sergeants' stripes—were arrested yesterday on a downtown street.

Chief Jimno identified the two as Karl Linke, 29, and Max Barthel, 24, who escaped from custody on a train near Tracy Nov. 7.

Churchill on Victory: 'Not Before '44'

Continued from Page 1

gathering that Britain would join the United States in war on Japan. "There is nothing wrong with that," he said amid cheers.

"In all these struggles on land, sea, and in the air Great Britain has had the honor to bear the largest share—and pay the largest price," the Prime Minister asserted.

His reference to the American troops' part in the Pacific campaign and Gen. Douglas MacArthur's role brought a round of applause.

"But the outstanding triumph of this year has been the Russian advance, liberating so much of Russian soil from the foul invader," he said. This, too, brought a roll of applause.

Russian Valor Praised

Russian valor and generalship have wrecked the Nazi war machine, he asserted, and inflicted wounds "that may well prove mortal."

"We and our American allies have done our best to bring our forces across the seas and put them into action against the enemy.

"We all have been cheered by the results of the Moscow conference and we look forward to welcoming back in the next week or so our Foreign Secretary from his successful mission."

He called United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull, "that gallant American eagle."

Referring to his 1942 speech on the same occasion, Mr. Churchill said:

"Last year, in 1942, I thought it right to say I did not consider it any part of my duty to liquidate the British Empire. I do not conceal from you now that I hold the same opinion today."

Mr. Churchill described the main Allied task that of "beating down into dust" the Hitler regime.

"The campaign of 1944 in Europe will be the most severe and costly in life that we have ever experienced," he said. "This is no time for relaxation and rest."

He said Hitler and his retinue were fighting for their very lives.

"Victory will certainly be won, not only over Germany, but over Japan, with which the British Empire has an inexorable quarrel" which must be dissolved only by "unconditional surrender," the Prime Minister added and emphasized:

"We must make certain that chaos does not follow the victory."

"A great many people speak as if the end of the war in Europe were near. I hope they may prove right," he said, but added a warning against hoping for a quick collapse of Germany.

"It is no time to relax any of our precautions of our fire-watching and Home Guard services.

"It is no time for those who have practical war work to do to dream of a brave world," he said, and declared also it was no time for political quibbling.

"It is a reasonable assumption that unless we make some grave strategical mistake that the year 1944 will see the climax of the European war.

"Unless some happy event comes on which we have no right to count, 1944 will see the greatest sacrifice of the British and United States Armies," he said.

"We have given our men in the field the best chance. That must dominate our actions," Mr. Churchill added in pleading for calmness in considering the differences between peoples.

He promised a political structure after the war that would secure the peace and freedom of mankind.

Before concluding, Mr. Churchill again sounded the note of unconditional surrender, adding:

"But that doesn't mean our task or duty will be done. Just as in time of peace we must prepare for sudden emergency, so in time of war we must make sure confusion and chaos do not follow the victories of the army or stultify the unexpected surrender of the enemy.

"No airy visions, no party doctrines or party prejudices, no vested interests . . . must stand in the way of providing for food, work and home. They must be prepared now."

There is no doubt, Mr. Churchill said, that the Moscow conference "has had the effect of making our Russian friends feel as they never felt before that it is the heartfelt wish of our British and American nations to fight the war out with them in loyal alliance and afterwards to work with them on the basis of mutual respect and comradeship for resettlement and rebuilding of this distracted and tormented world."

Churchill Praises Work of Newspapers

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 9

Prime Minister Winston Churchill today praised American and British newspapers for their "very full and vivid information from all the theaters of war."

His statement came in reply to a question in House of Commons as to whether the Allies had reached a stage in the war where more detailed news accounts could be published. Although he made no direct answer, the Prime Minister's laudation seemed to imply that he thought present accounts sufficient.

Viscount Hichingbrooke indicated he thought the American public was better informed of the progress of the war than the British.

Nazis Rob Rome of Food To Supply Northern Italy

Following is the second of a series of four uncensored articles on conditions in German-occupied Italy written for the Associated Press by Gunnar D. Kumlien, chief correspondent in Rome for the Stockholm newspaper Tidningen, who traveled by truck, train, and airplane to return to Sweden with the story.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 9—The German armies in Italy have driven far northward some 1,500,000 sheep which normally pasture every autumn on the plains of Foggia and supply Rome with winter meat. The food situation in the Capital is catastrophic as a result.

The difference between Rome, which is in the field of operations, and Northern Italy is best demonstrated by food. When I left the Capital 10 days ago the bread was a grey-yellow color, so full of poplar flour and other indigestible ingredients that it was almost uneatable.

Grapes from the City's environs are exhausted, and oranges, which normally are available abundantly in the winter, now are on the other side of the front.

The only meat obtainable is purchased at the "black market" at staggering prices, such as approximately $5 a pound. The sale naturally is uncontrolled, and for that reason a roaring trade is done with meat from ailing animals.

Fish is more rare than bananas, which the Italians haven't had for three years. The civilian population along the Tyrrhenian Sea was evacuated by the Germans in order more easily to defend the coastline against Allied landings. Consequently fishing stopped.

When we left Rome by automobile on our uncertain journey north the last train from Rome had returned to the Capital a few days earlier without even reaching Florence after being bombed 18 hours following its departure.

We traveled a roundabout way on the least frequented roads in order not to be stopped or become involved in German military transport, where bombing danger is greater. Our two cars had diplomatic license plates and large Swedish flags on the roofs.

Late at night we passed through Assisi, where everything was peaceful, and arrived in Florence. During the night we heard firing across the Arno River between German guards outside a hotel and unknown opponents taking cover behind the parapets of the Ponte Vecchio Bridge. In the morning nobody could tell us what had happened.

We went on toward the Apennines at dawn. There are 12 different roads across this range and in order to spare our engines we chose the easiest—though it is tough enough, anyway.

Over Yawning Chasms

At 3,000 feet we ran into clouds and drove slowly up the winding road toward Futa Pass between Florence and Bologna. This road crosses innumerable bridges over yawning chasms, and we could see every one had been mined by the Germans. There also were Germans at the summit of the pass.

If the Germans are trying to barricade off Northern Italy at the summit of the Apennines, then without doubt they have great prospects of success. The position is made all the stronger by the fact that it is impossible to outflank it by landings in the rear.

At the top of Futa Pass we had trouble again. While awaiting repairs we lunched at a roadside inn on macaroni made from the finest white flour, eggs, chicken, and pigeons roasted over an open fire in our presence. We had cheese, grapes, apples, and pears. We had entered the area of plenty in Northern Italy.

Up there people are eating all their stocks of food as though every day were their last. They would rather starve later than see the Germans remove their food. We found the same abundance of food in Reggio Emilia north of the Apennines.

In Milan the Germans have established themselves in a very different manner than in Rome. The iron hand of the occupation power weighs more heavily there than anywhere else in Italy. But the opposition is more active than anywhere else, with the possible exception of Turin.

In Milan and Turin

In both Milan and Turin there is class consciousness and among the pugnacious working class in those northern Italian cities is a long standing ill feeling against the Germans.

More than 60 per cent of the houses in Milan have been destroyed by bombs. Many of the remainder are more or less damaged.

On the remaining walls of La Scala Opera House, which was hit by a bomb and damaged badly, large signs were put up during the Badoglio regime, reading: "Long live (Arturo) Toscanini (famed conductor). We want Toscanini back again." These are restored nightly after being painted out in the day by the Fascists.

The opposition doesn't confine itself to nightly debates on the house walls. There's plenty of sabotage.

Telephone lines between the different towns of Northern Italy are cut with almost monotonous regularity nightly in the mountains near the Swiss border, which has been hermetically closed by German authorities. There, scores of Allied prisoners of war are trying to cross the frontier.

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Bioff Boasted He Would Replace Hays as 'Czar'

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Willie Bioff, racketeer labor leader, once boasted that he would displace Will Hays as boss of Hollywood's motion picture industry and collect "gravy" besides, James E. Coston, Western Zone Manager of Warner Brothers, Inc., testified Nov. 8.

Mr. Hays, as President of the Moving Picture Producers and Distributors Association of America, is the "czar" chosen by the industry, with authority as to what may be exhibited in the films.

Mr. Coston, a Government witness in a trial of eight men charged with conspiring to extort more than $1,000,000 from film magnates, quoted Bioff, now serving a prison term, as saying in 1936:

"Will Hays no longer will be the boss of the motion picture industry. I'll give orders now in the studios—and get the gravy."

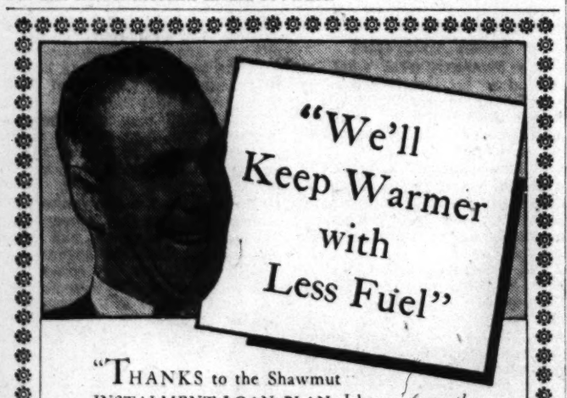
Bioff was convicted with George E. Browne, former President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (A. F of L.), on charges of extortion from the industry.

Mr. Coston estimated that Warner Brothers saved more than $300,000 between 1932 and 1935 through elimination of extra men in projection booths of Chicago theaters.

No Armistice, No Parade, Vote Colorado Veterans

PUEBLO, Colo., Nov 9 (AP)—The Pueblo War Veterans Council has voted to forego observance of Armistice Day this year—"since no armistice exists, and there is no peace."

That is, there will be no observance unless the Allies crush Germany and Japan simultaneously on Thursday, said Charles Overton, president of the Council.



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Fashions, Interior Decoration
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Mildred Arnall Makes Mansion A Home

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Stop by for breakfast, and let's talk it over."

It's a simple invitation, but it has set the stage for many important conferences with Governor Ellis Arnall, the nation's youngest Governor, playing host. Sometimes a political leader stops over between trains for waffles and a chat with the State's Chief Executive, or it may be some visiting dignitary. Often it's a newspaperman come to interview the man who is attracting nationwide attention for his reforms of the Peach State's political and educational systems, the first man to advocate the vote for 18-year-olds, now a part of Georgia law.

Lovie's Breakfasts

Breakfast at the Arnalls' is southern cooking, as dreamed about. It's the kind of meal you'd expect to find south of the Mason-Dixon line, but rarely do. Queen of the kitchen who produces the gastronomical headliners for the Governor's breakfast parties is Lovie, the Arnalls' cook. Lovie, who has cooked professionally for more than 30 years, is the typical cook of southern tradition, amply proportioned and skilled in the culinary art for which Dixieland is famous. Like all good cooks, her favorite job is to prepare a meal for a group of hungry men who clean their plates and come back for more.

And such food! The more we heard about it, the more determined we were to make our next call at breakfast time! There may be country sausage and fried apples. Or sometimes it's famous Georgia country ham crisped and surrounded in its own natural gravy. Some mornings it may be fish roe and broiled tomatoes or Lovie's crisp waffles served with plenty of syrup. And always, there's a bowl of steaming grits, an inevitable part of any well regulated southern breakfast.

No Ostentation

Sometimes the Governor's wife, young, petite Mrs. Arnall, joins her husband and his guests. But if not, she's behind the scenes, deftly managing her 16-room household, and looking after Alvan, the five-year-old Arnall son who's the apple of his dad's eye. But living in the big house on the Prado has not altered a whit the family life of this young American family. Life in the Governor's mansion in Atlanta's fashionable Ansley Park section is as free from ostentation as it was in the little white house in Newnan, Georgia, the Governor's home town, where he took his bride some eight years ago. Mildred Arnall's hospitality is the effortless kind that earned her a reputation among her friends as "the best homemaker in Newnan." That was back when her husband was the youngest attorney general in the United States, and it still goes now that she's the youngest "first lady" in the nation.

Naturally, the war has simplified all entertaining. Rationing, of course, may impose its limitations. The Governor's mansion operates like a small institution, and Mrs. Arnall uses ration certificates instead of ration books for her shopping. But it still calls for bookkeeping and planning.

Gone are the sumptuous state dinners, the elaborate big parties. Dinner is a simple meal, served in the pleasant dining room which is no larger nor more elaborate than many family dining rooms. The Arnalls commonly dine alone, along about 7 p. m., and the Governor, who usually skips lunch, is ready to eat before dinner appears on the table. Sometimes a few friends come in for dinner. Always, when company is coming, Lovie gets out the old-fashioned freezer and there is homemade ice cream.

The Governor appreciates good food. Mrs. Arnall says his favorite dessert is pineapple upside-down cake. But he likes his vegetables, too, and would eat broccoli every day, especially when served with Lovie's smooth hollandaise sauce. Lovie's famous breakfast waffles are another favorite, and he likes hot breads of all kinds.

When we got right down to it and went to the kitchen, Lovie, in her spotless white uniform and cap, flashed us a big smile and "allowed as how" she didn't ever measure. But when we perched firmly on the kitchen table, notebook in hand, she cheerfully figured it out, and here are some of her own recipes. They're favorites with the Governor and Mrs. Arnall and young Alvan who is an expert cookie-snatcher. If you have a yen for the secrets of southern cooking, here they are, straight from the unwritten cook book of an expert.

Pineapple Upside-Down Cake

½ cup butter or margarine
1 cup brown sugar
1 No. 2 can sliced pineapple
1 apple, sliced
¼ cup pecans
2¾ cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
1 egg
¼ cup water
¾ cup granulated sugar

Melt butter in heavy skillet. Spread brown sugar in pan and cook over low flame until it melts. Lay pineapple slices in the pan, topping each with a slice of apple and some pecans. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together. Beat egg until light and then beat in water. Beat sugar into egg, then beat in sifted dry ingredients. Pour batter over pineapple. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) 30 to 35 minutes.

To be good, Lovie says, the batter must be made with water!

When company's coming, Lovie likes to make what she calls "pretty molded things." Spinach ring, filled with another vegetable, is one of her favorites, and since she has pretty free rein in matters of menu, this dish often appears at the table. Young Alvan always eats his spinach this way!

Spinach Mold

3 pounds spinach
Salt and pepper
3 eggs
2 cups medium white sauce

Wash and cook spinach. Chop. Beat in eggs and cream sauce. Add seasonings. Bake in a greased ring mold, set in a pan of water, in a moderate oven (325-350° F.) about 30 minutes, until ring sets. Fill center with buttered carrots, lima beans, creamed peas, or other vegetable.

And here's the recipe for Lovie's famous breakfast waffles. Her face crinkles up with pride when Mrs. Arnall tells how good they are.

Breakfast Waffles

3 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
3 to 4 teaspoons baking powder
2 eggs, separated
2 cups milk

About 2 tablespoons melted shortening (Lovie sometimes omits this).

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Separate egg yolks and beat until light. Beat milk into yolks and add egg-milk mixture to mixed and sifted dry ingredients, beating until the batter is smooth. Add melted shortening and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in a hot waffle iron.

With country sausage, fried apples are a standard accompaniment. They've got to be cooked rather quickly and not too much.

Fried Apples

6 apples, peeled and sliced
Hot fat
Confectioners' sugar

Peel and slice apples and cook quickly in hot fat. Drain on absorbent paper and sprinkle with confectioners' sugar. Serve piping hot.

The secret of good hollandaise sauce is low heat and plenty of stirring to keep it smooth. Lovie says creaming the butter first makes the sauce smoother.

Hollandaise Sauce

1 egg, beaten
Juice of 1 lemon
6 tablespoons butter or margarine, creamed
Salt and pepper
Cayenne pepper
½ cup hot water

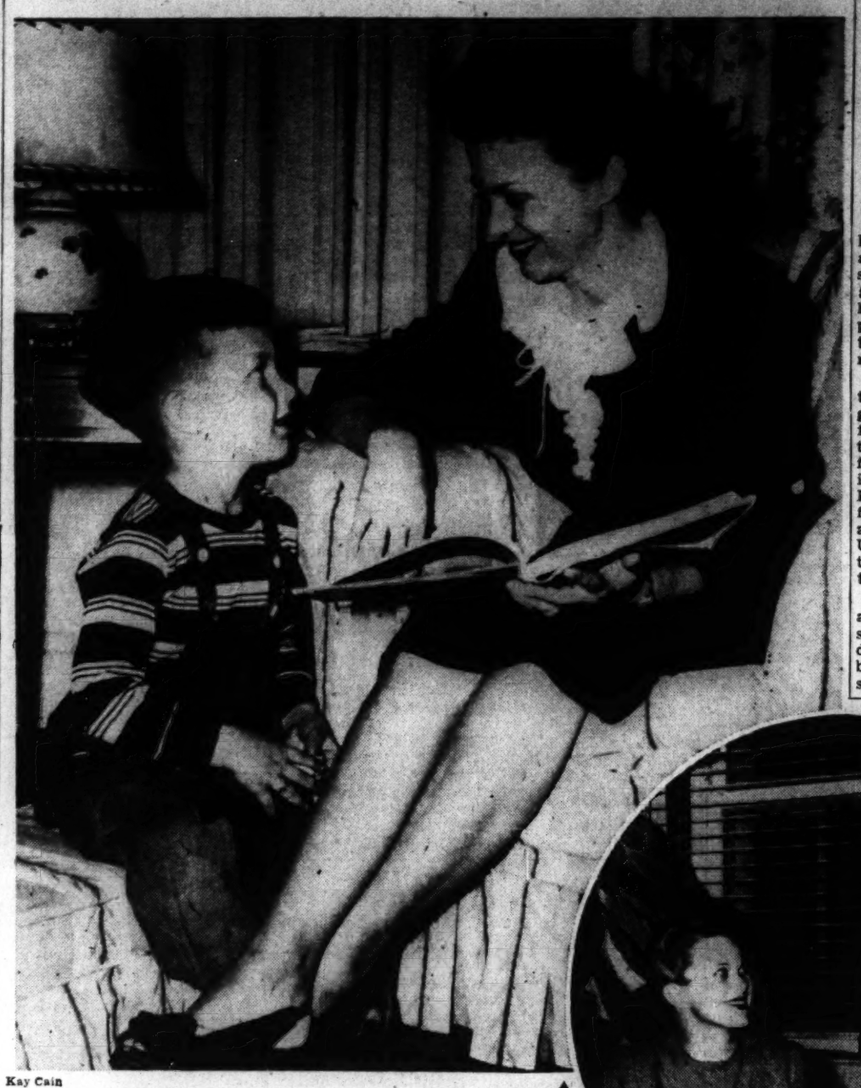
Beat egg light and add lemon juice. Beat egg mixture into butter which has been well creamed. Add hot water. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until smooth and thick. Do not overcook.

When there's fried chicken, there are usually corn fritters to go with it.

Corn Fritters

2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
2 eggs, well beaten
½ cup milk
1 cup corn kernels, canned or cooked fresh corn

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Combine milk and well beaten eggs. Add to dry ingredients, beating to make a smooth batter. Stir in corn. Drop by spoonfuls into deep, hot fat and fry until well browned and puffed.



Kay Cain

Mrs. Ellis Arnall, wife of Georgia's Governor and the youngest "First Lady" in all the 48 states, reads to her young son, Alvan, an appreciative listener. (Circle) Lovie, who presides in the kitchen of the executive mansion, checks over company menu with Mrs. Arnall on the sun porch, a favorite place for breakfast in pleasant weather.

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Greer Throws in Good Humor With Good Dress Design

Hollywood Designers—No. 4

By Tamara Andreyva

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Possibly because he doesn't take himself or life too seriously, Howard Greer has become a great designer. Or perhaps because he is a great designer he can permit himself to look at things with a perpetual twinkle in his eye, though, he will tell you hastily, never with a tongue in his cheek.

He might well have had his tongue in his cheek when he began designing clothes for women; for it was a career he had not contemplated. Demobilized after the first World War, he found himself in Paris, with nothing much to do. He watched Molyneux and Poiret, finally decided to study with them, and did. On his return to the United States he designed costumes for Pola Negri's first picture.

That, Greer says, was quite an experience, for at that time studio designers were "obscure individuals who just threw some beads and feathers together." Designers were rare even as late as 1927 when, as head of Paramount's Art Department, he ran an advertisement in the paper for several weeks, to find a suitable assistant. The girl who answered it was Edith Head, who is now Paramount's chief designer. Since 1927, however, a studio designer has become an important person indeed—both in and out of the studio. Although Greer has been off the Paramount lot for a number of years, he maintains his reputation as a top-notch studio designer, his faithful movie clients including Claudette Colbert, Ann Sothern, Irene Dunne, Loretta Young, Ingrid Bergman, Mrs. Gary Cooper, and many more celebrities.

Snubs Gushers

These, as well as his non-movie customers, Greer treats with good and slightly acrid humor. He would just as soon tell a meandering customer that if she has come in to find refuge from the rain or wait for a matinee, she is perfectly welcome; supply her with several magazines, and vanish discreetly.

His pet abomination are women who come to a designer with preconceived ideas of what they want. "These women," he declares, "do not need a designer. They only need a seamstress." Next on his list of bugaboos are women who gush. He also dislikes women coming in threes and fours or, worse yet, one of them coming for a fitting with three others in tow.

What Greer likes, dislikes, says, and does is indicated by his dresses—individual and nonconformist from the word go. Speaking of the most successful numbers in his semi-annual collection of originals, he prophesies that no good will come of so many people buying them. "Some day all these women will come to the same party," he sighs gustily, "and I'll go out of business."

But in that event there will always be his writing and his dogs. Writing has been Greer's avocation for years, but he finds it still more fun to take care of his San Fernando Valley farm and to design beautiful clothes. And then, of course, there are his pit bulls, in order of their size and importance named Monstro, Trelva Trollop, Gwyneth Esmeralda, Blackout, Mouse, and Jerry. At the arrival of each new litter Greer used to send his best friends and customers engraved announcements from the pit bull family. (Since the war he has discontinued the practice.)

With Greer, dogs and writing have a connection. He has, for instance, written a book, ". . . sort of dog's-eye view of life," he explains. He thinks it is a very fine book, but the publishers don't. "See if I care," Greer says.

Known for his Detail

He likes to talk about farming and writing, but fashion, of course, overshadows every other topic. He likes to play with colors and soft fabrics, and unusual textures, to create lovely, imaginative things. Always ahead of his time, he was the first to bring into fashion such architectural detail as Venetian Blind pleating in a skirt—made reversible by a tug on a cord. The Greer design detail has nationwide renown."

The trade-mark of Greer's clothes is their ladylike and wearable quality. He enjoys designing dramatic clothes, too, "but," he says, "you can't expect a woman to walk around with a dagger in her mouth all day long."

The same sensible attitude that he shows in constructing his clothes, Greer manifests in displaying them. Programs for his fall collection carried no fancy nomenclature. Each dress was simply and earthily described: " . . . Pale Blue worsted." "Mauve wool, crystal and silver embroidery." "Yellow wool, tangerine velveteen and leopard," and so on.

His Beverly Hills studio is the acme of studied simplicity. The walls are soft yellow; the neo classic furniture is pale pearl gray. The only decoration are huge mirrors and cutdown pillars topped by pots of tropical plants. Near the entrance stands a tiny old-fashioned sewing machine painted a delectable green, with lush plants spilling from its half-open drawers. The machine came to Greer originally, on the date of his first opening, as a floral offering from Harold Grieve and Jetta Goodall. He says he does not dare to move it, for his customers have come to associate it with him and his clothes.

Army Wife Thinks, Works, Waits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If we Americans fail in the serious thinking which must precede the writing of peace or the formation of some plan for international justice, we shall be liable not to support the plan to which our statesmen pledge our nation," says Mrs. Marjorie Smith Conzelman, whose husband, Lieutenant Colonel Clair M. Conzelman, has been a prisoner of the Japanese since the fall of Corregidor. Mrs. Conzelman, a resident of Barre, Vt., believes we must lay within ourselves the moral and spiritual foundation necessary for support of such a plan.

Being an American army wife who has followed her husband to duty in the Philippines, the Canal Zone, and Hawaii, she is acutely aware of many phases of national and international policy and has written and lectured in Vermont during the past two years on the situation in the Far East and also on the importance of Civilian Defense.

Left Corregidor Home

In February 1941 when the policy of the Japanese government indicated the probability of war in the Far East, it became necessary for her to leave her husband and their Corregidor home to return to America with other evacuee wives and children of Army and Navy men. She had lived on Corregidor from 1928 to 1930 and returned there for another two-year period in 1939. Eventually she and her two children came back to Barre to stay with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leroy Smith, on the farm where she grew up.

Peter, 15, who was born on Corregidor, has during the school vacation months done full time work to help his grandfather, who is desperately in need of experienced farm labor. Patsy, 13, who spent a month last summer at a YWCA camp on Lake Champlain, has become an experienced airplane observer and passed the course in aircraft recognition. Daily since Pearl Harbor, she has prayed that "Daddy and all the other men in the service may come safely home."

Husband A Prisoner

For seven months Colonel Conzelman was listed as "missing in action." His last letter home was dated May 3, 1942, three days before the fall of Corregidor. Then on December 7th, the anniversary of Pearl Harbor, the War Department notified the family that his name was listed by the Japanese indicating that he is a prisoner of war interned in the Philippines. On September 4, 1943, two small cards with Japanese markings and bearing a few printed statements with certain words typed in from the Philippine Island Jap prison camp No. 2 were received signed in a familiar way, which assured Mrs. Conzelman that her husband had sent the messages.

Realizing that failure on the home front might lengthen the war by days or months or years, she volunteered to serve the State Civilian Defense Council in January of 1942 and has been a volunteer working full time for over 20 months. Living nine miles from her office at the State Capitol, she has a car-sharing club to help solve the emergency transportation problem.

Does Her Part Locally

Her first assignment was to promote the organization of civilian defense volunteer offices which mobilize wartime volunteers to serve in the many protective and war service jobs. In June, 1942, in addition to this work, Governor Wills appointed her as chairman of the State Child Care Committee of the Vermont Council of Safety. In November she was made State Director of Information Division of the State Defense Council. Encouraging increased public understanding of the wartime programs that depend upon civilian co-operation, Mrs. Conzelman handles press and radio releases; promotes the use of Victory Speakers' Bureaus and war information films in order to reach all Vermont people; and is urging the local defense councils to establish better information services as an essential part of their local civilian defense responsibility.

Alert on Postwar Aims

She is extremely anxious that the rank and file of the American people become vitally interested and well informed regarding postwar international problems, and advocates forums and discussion groups to help the people become conversant with the issues at stake.

One of her present desires is to see this great democracy devise a completely new system of training for statesmanship. She believes that our most tragic mistakes of the past few decades have been the result of our dealings with nations about which we knew too little. We should see that the foreign policy of this nation is guided by persons who have intimate knowledge of the other nations of the world she says. America must learn that bitter lessons like Bataan and Corregidor were the direct result of our failure to formulate and support a realistic foreign policy. International collaboration is the only hope for a postwar peace that can endure.

At the Republican Post-War Policy Association Conference in New York City, July 19, 1943, she said "Sorrow does not necessarily make American men and women short-sighted. I know how I feel, —I know how other army wives feel. We are realists. There need never be a repetition of all this suffering if after this war we decide to work with the other peace-loving peoples of the earth to check aggression."—M. T.

Vermonter Writes In Defense

Vermonters and others who have true appreciation for one of Vermont's most famous products will understand this communication from Winifred Warren Compton:

"I was interested in the recent article "Circumvent Sugar Rationing With Even Better Apple Pies," by Jane Gates.

"In the last paragraph Miss Gates alludes to maple syrup as an 'everyday substitute.' I would like to make a correction, if I may. To a Vermonter, maple syrup is not a substitute but the real thing. Just try apple pie made with good tart apples and no sugar at all. Serve this sugarless pie warm with maple syrup poured over it. There's a real dish for anybody, and no apologies needed. No! it's not a substitute but an 'even better apple pie.'"

Lake Adds New Attraction To Smoky Mountains Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—When more than a million visitors a year come again after the war to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, in Tennessee and North Carolina, they will find it is much larger and borders on a vast new lake.

They will find still another large new lake only a short distance from the park.

An agreement has been completed whereby 44,400 acres will be added to the park by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

TVA will buy the land lying between Fontana Dam Lake and the present boundaries of the national park. The additional land extends from Twenty Mile Ridge on the west to the divide between Lands Creek and Peachtree Creek on the east, approximately two miles from Bryson City, N. C. That land will be transferred to the Department of the Interior for inclusion within the park.

Fontana Dam is a new warpower dam, highest east of the Rocky Mountains, being constructed on a site transferred to TVA by the Aluminum Company of America. Under the Aluminum Company agreement, TVA also will operate the company's five power dams and co-ordinate them with the TVA system.

Park Lacked Lake

The national park has lacked a lake as an attraction. But extending the park area to the new Fontana Dam Lake will add boating, swimming, fishing, and other recreational activities which were lacking before the war.

And only a few miles north of the park is the new lake formed by Douglas Dam, another warpower project.

The National Park Service, as soon as funds are made available by Congress after the war, will build a new parkway extending from the new boundaries of the park near Bryson City to Fontana Dam and the TVA access road which connects with U. S. Highway 129 near Deal's Gap. North Carolina will build a state highway connecting U. S. Highway 19 at Bryson City with the eastern terminus of the park road and take over and maintain the TVA access road from Deal's Gap to Fontana Dam.

Fontana Lake will flood many sections of North Carolina State Highway 288, extending along the north bank of the Little Tennessee and Tuckasegee Rivers from Deal's Gap to Bryson City. TVA either will rebuild the highway or make some other acceptable adjustment.

"TVA saw an opportunity to solve the Highway 288 readjustment problem in a manner which would produce a number of major by-products of substantial benefit to the region," Gordon Clapp, TVA's General Manager, said. "This solution is incorporated in the agreement.

"The arrangement is an example of how things can be done now to help win the war, and at the same time, create useful opportunities for postwar development.

"TVA was pleased with the successful culmination of this complicated readjustment plan involving the TVA, the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior, the Governor, the State Highway and Public Works Commissioner, and the Council of State of North Carolina, and Swain County. This readjustment is an example of the social and economic benefits that may be obtained when agencies of a region work together with mutual confidence and vision in the solution of joint problems. It is an illustration of the special efforts of the TVA to capture beneficial by-products in connection with necessary construction for the control and development of the Tennessee River System for war production and for long-range benefits to the people of the area."

Under the provisions of its act, TVA could rebuild State Highway 288 only to its present inadequate dry-weather standards, which would cost more than $1,000,000. That, in the judgment of both TVA and the North Carolina State Highway Commission, would be a waste of money, materials, and manpower required for the war effort.

44 Nations Join Attack To Alleviate World Want

Continued from Page 1

Nations and associated nations, but provision is made for others to apply for and be admitted to membership later.

Legislation by Congress will be required to enable the United States Government to undertake financial commitments under the agreement, but this is expected to be forthcoming, since Mr. Lehman and the State Department have been making special effort to keep members of foreign relations committees fully informed of all negotiations.

Sign of Business

President Roosevelt said the agreement signed with elaborate diplomatic ceremony in the East Room shows that the United Nations mean business in a political and humanitarian sense, just as the Moscow declarations showed they mean it in a military sense.

Answering frequent rumors that the United States is contemplating a world-wide Work Projects Administration or planning to give a bottle of milk each day to Hottentots, the President pointed out that the U. N. R. R. A. will aim to make war-torn populations self-supporting as rapidly as possible. He also made it clear that not all the food for the relief job will come from the United States but will be contributed from as many United Nations as possible.

He took the position that it is "not only humane and charitable for the United Nations to supply medicine, food, and other necessities to the peoples freed from Axis control; it is a clear matter of enlightened self-interest—of military strategic necessity."

French Africa Cited

The President cited what has been done by the United States and Britain to put the people of French Africa back on their feet as a precedent for wider activity by the United Nations.

"We have shown," he said, "that while the war lasts, whenever we help the liberated peoples with essential supplies and services, we hasten the day of the defeat of the Axis powers."

The President added that in U. N. R. R. A. the United Nations have devised "a mechanism, based on the processes of true democracy," which "can go far" toward "bringing about economic interdependence in the world. The sufferings of the little men and women who have been ground under the Axis heel can be relieved only if we utilize the production of all the world to balance the want of all the world," he declared.

Huge Task

The President touched only lightly on the size of the task of binding up the wounds of the world as the Axis moves out. "It is hard for us to grasp the magnitude of the needs in occupied countries," he said.

He added:

"The Germans and the Japanese have carried on their campaigns of plunder and destruction with one purpose in mind, that in the lands they occupy there shall be left only a generation of half-men—undernourished, crushed in body and spirit, without strength or incentive to hope—ready, in fact, to be enslaved and used as beasts of burden by the self-styled 'master

"The occupied countries have been robbed of their foodstuffs and raw materials, and even of the agricultural and industrial machinery upon which their workers must depend for employment. The Germans have been planning systematically to make the other countries economic vassals, utterly dependent upon and completely subservient to the Nazi tyrants.

Job For All Nations

"Responsibility for alleviating the suffering and misery occasioned by this new order must be assumed not by any individual nation but by all the United and associated nations acting together. No one country could—or should—attempt to bear the burden of meeting the vast relief needs—either in money or in supplies."

In the preamble of the U. N. R. R. A. agreement the United Nations declare that they are:

"Determined that immediately upon the liberation of any area . . . the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing, and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services."

U. S. Gift to British Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Women's Land Army has found a champion in American labor. It was the one large group of women workers for whom no holiday homes were provided. Now three rest houses in the provinces and a leave hostel in London are being equipped with a gift of $70,000 from workers in the United States.

The check was handed over by Mr. Bertram W. Kruger, representative in Britain of the British War Relief Society of America, at a ceremony at which officers and members of the Land Army, and officials of the Ministries of Labor and Agriculture were present.

American labor [Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Federation of Labor and Railway Brotherhoods] had already set up rest hostels throughout Britain for women in industry. The houses for the Land Army are now to be provided as a result of Mr. Kruger's visit to the United States, when he put to American workers the needs of this hitherto rather neglected section of Britain's war workers.

Life in these hostels gives workers opportunity to spend their time as they please. They are left free to arrange their own program so that they return to organized industrial life refreshed and invigorated. It is emphasized the houses are not convalescent homes, but hostels where war workers can go for short rest periods.

Women war workers living away from their homes in billets are also finding cause to be grateful to American citizens. Funds from the United States have provided recreational clubs in large houses designed to give facilities which are provided in the large Ministry of Supply hostels for women. Baths, laundry, ironing facilities, lounges, reading and writing rooms are provided.

Soldiers Fail to Salute

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 9 (AP)—Military police from San Diego to Los Angeles have been instructed to arrest soldiers who fail to salute commissioned officers. Lieut. Col. Gustave B. Appleman, Camp Callan executive officer, said the orders were issued as the result of numerous complaints.

Latin American Federation Works for World Labor Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Latin American Federation of Labor (C. T. A. L) appears to be thrusting itself forward with increasing vigor as a leader-organization in the world movement for international labor unification.

Recent moves under the aggressive leadership of Vicente Lombardo Toledano, President of the C. T. A. L., indicate this organization is stepping up the pressure and tempo of its efforts for a preeminent role in the movement, the immediate wartime goal of which is to gain for labor a voice in world peace discussions.

While not equal in importance or membership to the other two great labor bodies who, in general, favor an international labor front—the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the United States, and the Anglo-Soviet Trades Union Committee in Europe—the C. T. A. L. has, for the moment at least, emerged more active than either of these in the push for world labor unity.

This is due to several reasons, chief of which is the frequently reiterated conviction of Lombardo Toledano that it is essential for labor to achieve unity before the end of the war. "The moment has come for us to occupy ourselves with world unity," he recently stated in an address. "At the end of the 1914 World War the world proletariate was divided," but now the already achieved anti-Fascist unity should be "converted into unity for resolving postwar problems," he said.

Unification Achieved

Another reason why the C. T. A. L. is so active, or specifically can be so active in this movement, is that it is more free to move than the other two organizations involved. The C. T. A. L. has achieved unification of labor in 16 Latin American countries, between organizations representing some 4,500,000 members. Granted it is still a loosely bound organization, it is nevertheless the only international body of importance south of the Rio Grande.

In the United States, on the other hand, unity has not even been achieved between the two leading unions, the Congress of Industrial Organizations (C. I. O.) and the American Federation of Labor (A. F. of L.). The situation in the Anglo-Soviet Trades Union Committee is different. This group represents a coalition of British and Russian labor, bringing together organizations containing some 30,000,000 workers in the two countries, and is the only remaining effective international labor organization in present day Europe.

The A. S. T. W. C., however, is not at one within its own coalition in its attitude toward world labor unity. While the Soviet groups and section of the British unions are favorable, certain elements of the British unions and Sir Walter Citrine, the Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, are not wholeheartedly so.

Thus, in the United States the C. I. O. has in general favored unification, while the A. F. of L. has stood against it, having strong ties, however, with the British Trades Union Congress. The A. F. of L. has, in fact, been the stumbling block in efforts toward continental unification.

Continental unification—that is, affiliation of representative labor organizations throughout the Hemisphere—has been the first hope of Lombardo Toledano. As a prelude to American-European coalition, he has hoped to bring the C. T. A. L. into affiliation with the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L., and with the Canadian C. I. O., which is agreeable to such a move, and thus to weld together a huge Canada-to-Cape-Horn-block.

Basis for World Front

The next step would be to bring this Western Hemisphere block together with the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee into a giant confederation. Australian and New Zealand federations would probably affiliate also, and the basis for a world front would be laid.

An indication that the C. T. A. L. has decided to by-pass the A. F. of L. is seen in the recent vote to affiliate directly with the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee, initial steps having already been taken toward this end. The C. T. A. L. is waiting now for the answer of the A. S. T. U. C.

Other of the recent moves of the C. T. A. L. which have established its decision to force the unification issue as far as possible include the important C. T. A. L. Executive Committee meeting in Havana last July attended by representatives from member countries. The resolutions taken on which action has been begun in subsequent days, include the following: (1) Suggestion for a Pan-American Labor Congress, sent to national organizations of Canada and the United States; (2) call for a Latin-American Economic Conference; call for a World Labor Conference, the suggestion already sent to important labor organizations of the world. The vote to affiliate directly with the A. S. T. C. U. was also take nin Hayana.

No one can say whether these various reunions are likely to be realized; but Lombardo Toledano has expressed optimism since his return from a recent South American visit that the Latin American Economic Conference may be realized by the middle of next year. The C. T. A. L. has also interpreted recent remarks by C. I. O. President Philip Murray at the United Automobile Workers' convention in Buffalo, N. Y., as giving support to the World Labor Congress.

Speech Curb Is Charged At Notre Dame

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 8 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. McMahon, Associate Professor of Philosophy at the University of Notre Dame the past 10 years, said today he had been discharged from the faculty and attributed his dismissal to "simply a difference on the meaning of free speech."

The Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell, President of the University, could not be reached immediately for comment, but University authorities said he would issue a statement later.

Dr. McMahon, who is President of the [Roman] Catholic Association for International Speech, said:

"The authorities of Notre Dame, believing that my efforts to help win the war and win the peace have harmed the good name of the University, have discharged me."

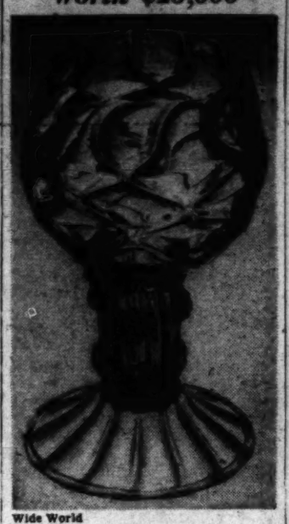
He attributed the action to his refusal to have all speaking engagements approved, to have the contents of his speeches approved, and to submit press releases to the University authorities.

"It is my earnest conviction," Dr. McMahon said, "that these conditions violate the principles of free speech and of academic freedom.

"I realize that powerful pressure has been exerted on the University authorities to muzzle me for the last three years. It is the their credit that for a long time they resisted the pressure.

"The specific accusations are somewhat vague. It was pointed out to me, however, that I had called Franco [Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain] a fascist and that I had declared that Communism in recent years has been a minor menace compared to Naziism. They indicated they did not want the name of the University associated with the promulgation of these views."

Worth $25,000



Wide World

Ravenscroft Goblet

One of the seven known examples of lead glass made by its inventor, George Ravenscroft, about 1676. It was flown from London to the United States and will be placed on exhibition.

Daly to Head Boston Youth Adjustment

Continued from Page 1

throughout the country, he knows what has been done and can judge what it is possible to do by means of the office he heads.

First Line of Defense

According to Mr. Daly, the schoolroom is the first line of defense against incipient delinquency. In the schoolroom, the child spends long periods under the observation of an adult, and there he makes his first success or his first failure. There his behavior begins to pattern itself, and there his maladjustments can soonest be detected.

Mr. Daly hopes not only to have a personal hand in guiding the youngsters brought to the attention of his office, but to bring them into contact with the community agencies already set up to help them. He plans to proceed moderately, however, and let details work out in accordance with the need. His first step, he says, will be to talk with principals because he believes they are the men on the job who know at first hand what is going on.

"There is no easy answer, however," Mr. Daly told The Christian Science Monitor today. "Juvenile delinquency is not a separate social disease that requires some sort of distinctive cure. It is the result of a complex set of circumstances, and I feel that our job must be to look away from symptoms and discern the underlying causes."

Schools in Best Position

He believes the schools are in the best possible position to bring help to the maladjusted child on a broad scale, because, he says, "they have more of our children for a longer period, and they have the acceptance of the parents to a greater degree than do most social agencies."

Mr. Daly studied at Harvard University and Boston University, and holds a degree of Master of Education from the latter school. He is also a part-time member of the B. U. faculty, lecturing on social sciences. Born and brought up in South Boston, he now lives in Hyde Park with his wife and two children, a boy and a girl.

Since 1938, he has been special research writer for the Cabot Foundation in Cambridge. In 1937, his work as case worker, supervisor, and later director of the Neighborhood Child Welfare Program of the Massachusetts Child Council won him recognition from the National Probation Association. It invited him to address its conference in Indianapolis, Ind., on "Community Co-ordination for Delinquency Prevention."

He is a member of Phi Delta Kappa, the honorary society for research and leadership in education, and he has just completed a thorough study of the subject of delinquency-prevention programs in public schools, which he hopes soon to publish.

Boston's Citizenship Training Curbs Juvenile Delinquency

Continued from Page 1

useful man. Out of the experience of these eight years has come a plan that produces astonishing results and that may be of incalculable value to the entire nation.

Suppose you have a case of a boy who, because of unhappy home conditions that make him miserable, goes out and makes a hobby of driving stolen automobiles about the highways at 70 miles an hour. Would you try to "remove the causes" of his delinquency—namely, the unhappy home conditions, about which incidentally you can do very little since they involve an immoral mother and a dissolute father—or would you discipline that boy so that he stops reacting to home conditions in a criminal fashion?

Judge Perkins believes the child should be trained so that he builds a moral fiber capable of withstanding hard knocks. Instead of putting all our effort into removing the harshnesses which are inherent in human living, says Judge Perkins, equip the boy or girl to sculpture a good character out of them.

Danger of Disservice

This juvenile court judge believes that juvenile delinquents are children who have never been trained to react rightly to the hard experiences of life; and that to go on being too tender with them, to try always to make things easy for them, is to do them a disservice.

Here in a nutshell is the point at which this Boston judge came up against opposition from the very beginning.

At the time his plan was taking shape in his mind, the Boston Juvenile Court was turning every case of juvenile delinquency over to an officially appointed group of psychiatrists—medical men who, having had long and varied experience in mental hospitals, were now extending their curative methods to all whom they believed "maladjusted" to society in any way.

Their method was to question the delinquent extensively. Throughout his probation period, the offender would be required to visit the psychiatrist regularly and talk with him about all sorts of subjects, until the psychiatrist had gained his confidence and could decide what inner "conflict" or maladjustment of thinking was causing the boy to act as he did.

Psychiatry Overrated

Psychiatry caught the popular fancy to such an extent, at one time, that even psychiatrists now agree its value was vastly overstated.

Judge Perkins believed a better method was to discipline a child in such a way that his baser impulses were given no opportunity to express themselves. Conversely, he believed the child's higher nature would then have at least a fighting chance.

"A child doesn't know enough, by himself, to do this," the Judge pointed out, "We adults must show him how."

And so he conferred with experienced and practical boys' workers in the city. A plan for treatment of boy delinquents evolved from these conferences which was the nucleus of what Boston calls the Citizenship Training Division of the Juvenile Court.

Combining the best practices of both the extreme disciplinarian, whose credo is a blunt "Spare the rod and spoil the child," and of the more extreme among psychiatrists, the plan has at last won the approval of most of those who originally opposed it.

An Example

To show how the plan works, let's follow a typical case. Two Boston high-school boys recently stole an automobile and drove to a town in Connecticut. There they were arrested and brought back to Boston, where Judge Perkins heard their case. Both boys were only sons of indulgent parents. They had no financial need to steal a car. When examined, they were found to have better than normal intelligence—yet they had been failing miserably in school.

In accordance with the laws of Massachusetts, the parents arrived at court with the boys. They protested that neither John nor Arthur could have meant to do wrong; they were just lively and inventive. Because Arthur had been slightly crippled in a youthful accident, his parents had treated his misdemeanors forgivingly and felt the court should do the same. In fact, they all wanted to settle matters out of court. Here was a case where loving parents had provided their sons with everything they could want of a material nature, but had withheld discipline.

Suspended Sentence

Judge Perkins found the boys guilty, sentenced them to a correctional school, and suspended the sentence on condition that they attend the court's Citizenship Training Group for 12 weeks.

All this took place, including their reporting to the C. T. G., in the space of a single morning—an important feature of the plan. The boys were thus left in no doubt that attendance at the school was a direct consequence of their misbehavior.. (More will be said later about this very serious problem of punishing the young offender weeks and months after his misdemeanor.)

For 12 weeks John and Arthur spent two hours ad ay a the C. T. G. with 20 other boys. They learned much that was profitable—how their city is governed, how its water system functions, what the duties of police and fire departments were. They listened to informal talks on how the State is governed, and they visited sessions of the Legislature.

Every day ended in a stiff gymnasium work-out and a period of athletic games. Here the boys developed good physiques and an accompanying self-respect such as they had not known before; they learned fair play and how to conduct themselves as members of a group. They learned, above all, that crime, even petty misbehavior, was unprofitable business.

Wise Instructors

It happened that the instructors chosen to conduct the C. T. G. are ex-football stars as well as boys' workers. They had seen every trick in the book and were physically and mentally well ahead of their charges. "We didn't let those two get away with a thing," one of them told me, "but the instant they began to show improvement we gave them the praise they deserved."

That's the system at C. T. G.—praise when they deserve it and blame or punishment when they deserve that. Like hundreds of boys before them, these two responded completely to the training. They finished high school and both went on to college. One is now studying law, and not only they but their parents have come back to thank the C. T. G. for what it accomplished.

Not all cases which come before the Court are of this type, of course. In many, there is a suspicious element of the irrational, and these Judge Perkins asks the psychiatrists to diagnose. Such a case occurs, for instance, when a boy's misdeed cannot be explained in terms of understandable reasons—as when he runs away from a home that should give him happiness, or when he is truant from school in spite of being a successful pupil there.

Common Purpose

The psychiatrists and the probation officers, although they frequently hold convictions that are poles apart, work amiably together in practice because they have a common humanitarian ground which transcends their disagreements. They all want earnestly to help the delinquent child.

As one probation officer explained, "There isn't one of these people, whatever they may call their theory, who if he saw a child standing at the edge of a dock over 15 feet of water, wouldn't say to him, 'Get back from there,' and if he didn't get back would reach out and pull him back. We don't object to giving the boy sound advice and on the other hand the psychiatrists don't object to using a strong hand when necessary."

That is, in brief, very much what this Boston group feel they are doing with the juvenile delinquent—pulling him back from the irretrievable tumble into adult crime.

Storm of Wage Demands Shakes Stabilization Ship

Continued from Page 1

the theory that living costs had risen by that much.

The Administration sought from Congress various economic measures, like higher taxes, subsidies and the like, in order to hold the line. The President asked for a $25,000 limit on all salaries. Rejection of this program, in whole or part, disturbed labor. Furthermore, since May, 1942, at which cost of living was supposed to be rolled back, or at any rate stabilized, cost of living has actually gone up, labor claims, about 7 per cent. Meanwhile, Government statistics indicate that farm profits, and particularly corporation profits, have soared.

Labor's growing discontent is reflected in hundreds of labor weeklies and journals, which are filled with items of alleged corporation profits not commonly carried in the daily press. Thus when Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson intervened to reject a Presidential board's award of a flat 8-cents-an-hour wage increase to 1,100,000 rail workers last year, some of whom were earning about $25 a week, the union periodicals reprinted statistics of the Commerce Department showing that estimated railway profits last year—after taxes—reached $508,000,000, an increase of 150 per cent from the $203,000,000 figure of 1941, and that an even higher all-time peak is expected for this year. Incidentally, the railways themselves accepted the 8-cent award which Mr. Vinson rejected.

Seeing only his own problem, in terms of higher living costs and relatively low wages, the unskilled maintenance-of-way rail worker, perhaps, does not attribute sufficient importance to the carriers' need of putting aside reserves to replace rolling stock after the war. But that there is deep indignation on his part and other rail workers, shared in and supported by other trade unionists, cannot be denied, any more than that on the other hand the public as a whole is building up a resentment toward the trade-union movement as a whole, due to recurrent dissatisfaction, wage demands, and work stoppages.

No-Strike Pledge Shaky

If the present trend continues, it is believed not unlikely by labor observers here that top trade unionists can no longer honor their no-strike pledge. Congress of Industrial Organizations President Philip Murray practically acknowledged as much recently, pointing to rank-and-file revolts from leadership.

The rail crisis, however, is not believed here likely to cause a stoppage, even though a strike vote is being taken.

After Mr. Vinson upset and rejected the first flat 8-cent-an-hour wage increase, costing the railways $204,000,000 a year, a new presidential board was set up. This has now brought in its report. Total of wage increases which it recommends are about the same as that of the first board. But instead of making a flat increase, it proposes a sliding-scale increase, running from 4 cents an hour to better-paid workers to 10 cents for lower-paid categories.

Not Much Difference

Actually, there is not much left to seperate the Government and the rail workers, since the total award has been agreed upon. The dispute is simply over distribution. The rail workers, indeed, at one point agreed to a sliding-scale increase of 7 to 10 cents an hour.

Despite the strike ballot, consequently, the prospect of a rail strike is remote.

The big question, however, is the growing demand of trade unionists generally for higher pay. On the logic of the "Little Steel" formula, and the theory of equality of sacrifice, rising living costs convince labor leaders they have a strong case, and a growing militancy of attitude is everywhere evident.

Union Defies Murray

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9 (AP)—Despite an appeal from Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, 375 blooming mill employees of the Republic Steel Corporation's Buffalo plant voted last night for the fourth time to continue a walkout which has tied up steel production and left at least 1,800 workers idle.

Dr. Lewis A. Froman, NWLB representative in Buffalo, who conferred with company and union officials, declared there are certain rules of procedure which must be followed and said the NWLB would "see to it that the complaint is at [illegible] and given a fair hearing," after the men have returned to work.

Argentina Says It Can 'Officially Deny' Report of Releasing German Crewmen

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 9 (AP)—President Ramirez's press office said yesterday that a report published in the United States that Argentina has secretly released 90 former German naval crewmen from internment so they might return to active service could be "officially denied."

[The Argentine Embassy in Washington termed the report "impossible and barbaric," and the United States State and Navy Departments said they had no information and no comment.]

It was learned yesterday that a decree tightening surveillance of the interness had been drafted for President Ramirez's signature.

Prior to the June 4 revolution more than 100 Graf Spee officers and men escaped from Argentine internment camps and subsequently returned to active duty with the German Navy. However, there is no evidence here of recent evasions and it was pointed out it would not be easy for enemy aliens to return to Europe in view of the tight Allied surveillance of shipping traffic.

COMING in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR November 13, 1943

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Kansas City Firm Shifts Racial Stand In Labor Contract

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices announced last night that the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company of Kansas City, Mo., has agreed to include in its Federal contract a clause against racial or religious discrimination in hiring employees.

This was the firm which previously refused to do so and was upheld by Comptroller General Lindsay Warren, who ruled Oct. 7 that President Roosevelt's no-discrimination order for war contracts was merely directive and not mandatory.

Negro and other organizations immediately protested against Mr. Warren's findings and Mr. Roosevelt on Nov. 6 declared specifically that Mr. Warren was wrong—that the order is mandatory and fully binding.

While Southwestern Bell has signed a contract conforming to the President's order, the central administrative services of the Office of Emergency Management said that the agency, acting under Mr. Warren's ruling, had signed a contract with the Atlanta, Ga., Waterworks Company which does not contain the prohibition.

The status of this contract is now being examined.

Steps to Halt Juvenile Delinquency Reported in Welfare Study of States

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (AP)—Juvenile delinquency increases have been concentrated in large cities, war production centers, and service camp localities, a survey by the American Public Welfare Association and the Council of State Governments disclosed today.

The study was directed primarily at obtaining information on what action was being taken to combat delinquency. The sharpest increases were noted in cities from 100,000 upward. In Chicago the rate among boys increased approximately 32 per cent in 1942 while that of girls was up 57.6 per cent.

The survey reported that Alabama, early in 1941, had assigned special child welfare consultants and workers to communities experiencing serious disruption attendant upon war expansions. The workers assisted county welfare departments in serving children affected by crowded living sections, parental neglect, the high cost of living, and the general unrest attendant upon serious social crises.

Colorado, Indiana, Tennessee, and Utah also have extended their child welfare services, the survey showed. Tennessee has concentrated in areas in the vicinity of service camps. Military health officers have co-operated in an effort to control venereal disease.

Florida has paid special attention to the social protective aspects of delinquency, where the State Welfare Board, through local district boards, is giving casework service to girls.

Lamplight-Saving Time Gets Glimmer in House

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 9

A House subcommittee considered abolishing wartime in the northern states today—so the kids can go to school by daylight.

"Up in our part of the country," said Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota, "mothers have to get their children up by lamplight to get them to school in time. And after they get there, during the winter months, it's hardly light enough for them to read."

He moved to restore standard time north of the Mason and Dixon's line from November through February.

Drive Is Opened To Raise Ceiling On Steel Wages

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9 (AP) — The United Steel Workers of America have opened a drive to lift the "Little Steel" wage ceiling and Philip Murray, President of the U. S. W. A. and of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said "one may assume" that other C. I. O. unions will follow suit.

The Steel Workers, whose 15 per cent cost of living increase in July, 1942, established the National War Labor Board's "Little Steel" formula for passing on other applications for higher pay, voted to reopen 1,300 collective bargaining contracts involving 900,000 members.

Mr. Murray said the extent of the Steel Workers' wage demand would be determined at a meeting of union executives tentatively set for Nov. 30 in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Murray said representatives of only 500,000 "basic steel" workers would be represented at the Pittsburgh meeting but that "other unions will follow suit."

The Southern minimum now is 52 cents and the Northern 78 cents, he said, adding that reports the Steel Workers would seek a flat 15 cents an hour increase were "in the realm of conjecture."

Mr. Murray said the C. I. O. "has expended $2,500,000 on wage stabilization and price control education and has been unable to do anything about it."

OPA Comes to Rescue Of Shoes Without Mates

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Note of cheer to people who like to go around with one foot shod and one bare:

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The Home Forum

Ever-Present

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN FIND that a realization of God's ever-presence is their sure protection, no matter what their surroundings. As one gains an understanding of God, he knows that in God's presence evil is powerless, because God is all-power. Where God is, evil is not. Before the acknowledgment that God is everywhere and omnipotent, evil fades into nothingness.

The Bible counsels (Proverbs 3:5, 6): "Trust in the Lord with all thy heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths." Acknowledging that God, good, is all directs one into paths of peace, where he realizes that man, God's child, possesses only good. To thus magnify good is to disarm evil until we see it as no part of God or of His creation, hence nothingness.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 495): "Allow nothing but His likeness to abide in your thought. Let neither fear nor doubt overshadow your clear sense and calm trust, that the recognition of life harmonious—as Life eternally is—can destroy any painful sense of, or belief in, that which Life is not." In Christian Science we learn that sin, sickness, discord, are false beliefs about what "Life eternally is." We learn the glorious fact that God is Life. Hence, good alone can enter man's Life. Man is the image and likeness of God. Nothing unlike good can seem real to him who knows that he is God's reflection, and that God's presence goes with him everywhere.

Jesus was always conscious of God's presence. When he was walking over the waves and bade Peter come to him on the water, Peter started out bravely. But Peter did not hold to the fact that good alone is present, for when he looked at the waves it seemed to him that danger was present, and thus, giving error an apparent power, he began to sink. Jesus reached out and caught him, saying (Matthew 14:31), "O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?" Jesus' knowledge of divine Love's all-powerful presence brought harmony wherever he went.

Since God is All-in-all, there is no place left for evil. The knowledge of God's presence enables us each hour to expect and await the unfoldment of good. One of Mrs. Eddy's poems (Poems, p. 4) begins:

"O gentle presence, peace and joy and power;
O Life divine, that owns each waiting hour,
Thou Love that guards the nestling's faltering flight!
Keep Thou my child on upward wing tonight."

A mother, whose son was in the Air Corps, was very happy because his work seemed to be mostly ground duty. A few months later, when she heard he was to take pilot's training, she felt a little dismayed until she realized where his protection lay. She remembered the following testimony, which she had heard years before when people were just beginning to travel by plane, and it lifted her thought: A woman wanted to take a plane trip, but was afraid to do so, and had almost decided to go by train when she had a talk with a Christian Science practitioner about it. The practitioner said: "What you need to do before taking this trip is to decide where God is. If He is on the earth, then go by train; if He is in the sky, then go that way, for to be safe you want God's presence with you." This opened the woman's eyes. She realized that God could care for her as well in the skies as on the earth, since He is omnipresent. She made the trip by plane and enjoyed it greatly.

* * *

The mother was comforted as she realized that it was not her own intelligence, nor the boy's, that sustained him, but divine Mind, unlimited intelligence, ever with him—the same Mind that supported and guided her. She realized that divine Love kept both her child and her "on upward wing" wherever they were.

Protection is never in a material spot. We can prove that we have perfect protection everywhere when we realize where God is and what God is. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Unity of Good" (p. 37), "Because God is ever present, no boundary of time can separate us from Him and the heaven of His presence." Does one think that because he is living in a time of war it is harder to trust God? That is the time to trust Him supremely, for He is never so near as when all material aid is farthest away. God is not limited by finite sense. We may limit ourselves by failing to trust Him, but we can never limit God, to whom all things are possible. No matter how desperate the situation seems, God's power is still the same. He is still omnipotent, and man is inseparable from Him.

"The Lord thy God in the midst of thee is mighty; he will save, he will rejoice over thee with joy" (Zephaniah 3:17). Since God is ever present, He can never for one moment be absent. What joy and assurance the recognition of this fact brings! It blesses us and all whom our thoughts embrace, for we know that man takes with him wherever he goes "the heaven of His presence."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Lost Art

Sharp as engraving on a copper plate,
That spidery script which ran across the page;
The letter, had it even lacked a date,
Still would have borne the hallmark of an age
More given to nice amenities than we,
In this perfunctory present, can command.
The words went on with graceful fluency,
Embellished by a fine Spencerian hand.

I have forgotten what that missive said,
Salvaged from some old attic hide-away—
Gossip of little things that might have led
Back through rose arbors to a gentler day.
It never mattered. Only that I thought:
Haste is a virtue better left untaught.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

INDISPENSABLE to personal advancement

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A PREPARATORY SKETCH FOR "THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL SON": *A Drawing by Charles Gabriel Gleyre*

THE NAME OF Charles Gabriel Gleyre (1806-1876), a notable one in his day, has been obscured by other French artists of more inventive tendency. He was a salon painter who conducted his own atelier, which was attended by many significant artists. Gleyre held to the manner and mood of Ingres, who, in turn, considered line of first importance in the art of picture-making. James McNeil Whistler studied in Gleyre's atelier for two years.

This is the detail of the Head of the Sister, a preparatory sketch for "The Return of the Prodigal Son." Gleyre's steady hand is discernible in the nicely graded planes.

One Day a Miracle Happened

IT IS STRANGE that, with all that brilliant coloring, one's thoughts, in turning back to that great day, should center round a little black dot. Perhaps it was the glamor of all else that made the dot so prominent, for it was the only black thing to be seen anywhere. The fierce sun shook the earth at our feet and sent the air dancing ahead of us in fantastic excitement; the great blue of the sky fought with the blue of the sea; the flowers that kept us company were rich with interest—bee orchis, fly orchis, and a miniature iris standing stiffly among the broken stones. There was so much to hold our attention, yet it is of the little black dot that I think.

We had risen early, and had caught the bus that wandered sleepily and unpunctually along the road that fringed the coast. There had been no need to hurry ourselves, for nothing on the island of Majorca has ever been known to be on time. The morning was fair beyond description, a morning of complete content. Here and there the bus hung over the coast line and we caught glimpses of submerged rocks and seaweed lying in depths of purple brilliance and vivid green. And then it swerved suddenly inland and drew up in the empty stone square of a little town.

* * *

Everything was asleep in the stone square. There was not so much as a fly to break the stillness; but, in the shadows that surrounded it, we could see women sitting in small groups knitting and talking together, and men leaning against the rough walls doing nothing at all.

Our driver got down from the bus and joined them, and we got down and looked inquiringly this way and that. We had been given the name of a village in the hills and needed someone to direct us to it. "Yes," nodded one of the men, as I approached him with the name on my lips and a questioning look in my eyes, and he pointed with a long brown hand to a pathway running up among the rocks. He smiled at our eagerness and watched us until we were out of sight. I think he was glad to have something to look at—something beyond the stillness of the square.

And so we climbed to the village and beyond the village to a height where strong dark trees ran out onto a ledge of rocks. There was shade beneath the trees and a little breeze played over our faces. "We shall stop here," we said, and sank down on the dry, sweet-smelling ground, opened our knapsacks and had our lunch. We stayed there for a long time, looking out over miles of loveliness until the sun told us to start for home.

* * *

It was then that I realized that something was missing. In all that beauty of light and scent and color, there was one thing lacking, and no small thing, either—fresh water. We were thirsty. In our hurry to catch the bus that had kept us waiting a good thirty minutes, we had forgotten our thermos, and a thermos on a day of hot sunshine is a necessity.

"I can think of nothing to complete my happiness but a drink of water," I said, "a long drink of very cold water."

But there was no answering gurgle among the rocks. The island, as far as we could see, was dry. We were making our way downward: meeting us on the steep hillside ahead was a second narrow track, and it was on this track that I saw the black dot. At first it was nothing more than a slowly moving smudge; but after a time I made out two figures, a small black donkey and a small, black-gowned woman. The donkey was stepping daintily among the loose stones and the woman was walking with the free step that rope-soled shoes alone can give. Every moment we drew nearer, until at the foot of the two slopes we met. With the typical welcome of the islanders, the woman's eyes smiled. She had come to a halt and was pulling the donkey to a standstill to let us pass.

* * *

I don't know what induced me to do what I did. Perhaps something told me there was hope, or perhaps the need for water was so strong that I had become desperate. Cupping my hands together, I made as if to drink. The woman looked at me with complete understanding, nodding her head vigorously, and moved round to where a clump of bushes stood together.

It was then that the miracle happened. Right before us, at our very feet, was a stone well, with a shallow trough on one side for the donkey and a bucket on the other for us. It was all so sudden and so amazing that our little friend laughed as she lowered the bucket into the well and drew it up again full to the brim; and we laughed, too, as we lowered our lips to the cold water and drank eagerly from the abundance she offered.

Not a word was spoken, for we knew nothing of her language and she knew nothing of ours; but, as we nodded our thanks and she smiled her pleasure, it seemed that much had been said by the well-side that day.

* * *

In the evening sunlight we watched the woman and the donkey pass on up the path we had left, and listened to the rattle of stones beneath their feet, until the sound faded in the distance and the two figures merged into a round black dot on the hillside.

D. A. LOVELL

Stedse-Nærværelse

Oversættelsen af Artiklen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

MENNESKER opdager, at en Forstaaelse af Guds Stedse-Nærværelse er deres sikre Beskyttelse, ligegyldig hvad deres Omgivelser end er. Efter som man opnaar en Forstaaelse af Gud, ved man, at i Guds Nærværelse er det onde afmægtigt, for Gud er Al-Magt. Hvor Gud er, er det onde ikke. Overfor Erkendelsen af, at Gud er overalt og almægtig, svinder det onde hen i Intethed.

Bibelen giver os det Raad (Ordsprogenes Bog 3:5, 6): "Stol paa Herren af hele dit Hjerte, men forlad dig ikke paa din Forstand; hav ham i Tanke paa alle dine Veje, saa jævner han dine Stier." Naar man erkender, at Gud, det gode, er Alt, bliver man ført ind paa Frédens Stier, hvor man bliver klar over, at Mennesket, Guds Barn, kun besidder det gode. Saaledes at ophøje det gode er at afvæbne det onde, indtil vi ser, at det ikke er en Del af Gud eller af Hans Skabelse og derfor er Intethed.

Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab skriver i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 495): "Tillad intet uden Hans Lignelse at dvæle i din Tanke. Lad hverken Frygt eller Tvivl overskygge din klare Opfattelse af og rolige Tillid til, at Erkendelsen af harmonisk Liv—som Liv i al Evighed er—kan tilintetgøre en hvilken som helst smertefuld Opfattelse af eller Tro paa det, som Liv ikke er." I Kristen Videnskab lærer vi, at Synd, Sygdom og Disharmoni er falske Forestillinger om, hvad "Liv i al Evighed er". Vi lærer at forstaa den herlige Kendsgerning, at Gud er Liv. Derfor kan kun det gode komme ind i Menneskets Liv. Mennesket er Guds Billede og Lignelse. Intet, der er uligt det gode, kan synes at være virkeligt for den, der ved, at han er Guds Genspejling, og at Guds Nærværelse gaar med ham overalt.

Jesus var sig altid Guds Nærværelse bevidst. Da han vandrede paa Søen og bad Peter komme til sig paa Vandet, traadte Peter frejdigt ud derpaa. Men Peter holdt ikke fast ved den Kendsgerning, at kun det gode er nærværende, for da han saa paa Bølgerne, saa det ud for ham, som om der var Fare til Stede, og da han saaledes gav Vildfarelsen en tilsyneladende Magt, begyndte han at synke. Jesus udrakte sin Haand og greb ham og sagde til ham (Matthæus-Evangeliet 14:31): "Du lidettroende, hvorfor tvivlede du?" Jesu Forstaaelse af guddommelig Kærligheds almægtige Nærværelse bragte Harmoni, hvor han end gik.

Da Gud er Alt-i-alt, er der ingen Plads tilovers for det onde. Forstaaelsen af Guds Nærværelse gør os hver en Time i Stand til at forvente og vente paa Udfoldelsen af det gode. Et af Mrs. Eddys Digte (*Poems*, S. 4) begynder saaledes:

"O milde Nærvær, Glæde, Fred og Magt,—
O Guddomsliv, som ejer Ventens Stund,
Kærlighed, Du, som værner Fuglens Flugt!
Hold paa din Vinge, Du, mit Barn i Nat."

En Moder, hvis Søn var i Flyvekorpset, var meget glad over, at hans Arbejde for det meste synes at være paa Flyvepladsen. Nogle faa Maaneder senere, da hun fik at vide, at han skulde træne til Pilot, følte hun sig lidt nedslaaet, indtil hun forstod, hvor hans Beskyttelse var. Hun mindedes det følgende Vidnesbyrd, som hun havde hørt for Aar tilbage, da Folk lige var begyndt at rejse med Flyvemaskine, og det opløftede hendes Tanker: En Dame ønskede at tage en Tur med en Flyvemaskine, men var bange for at gøre dette og havde saa godt som besluttet sig til at tage med Toget, da hun saa havde en Samtale med en Kristen Videnskabs Praktiserende om det. Den Praktiserende sagde: "Hvad De trænger til at gøre, førend De tager paa den Tur, er at blive klar over, hvor Gud er. Dersom Han er paa Jorden, tag saa med Toget; dersom Han er oppe i Luften, saa tag den Vej, for for at være i Sikkerhed maa De have Guds Nærværelse med Dem." Dette lukkede denne Dames Øjne op. Hun forstod, at Gud lige saa godt kunde beskytte hende i Luften som paa Jorden, da Han er allestedsnærværende. Hun tog med Flyvemaskine og nød Rejsen fuldt ud.

Moderen følte sig trøstet, da hun forstod, at det ikke var hendes Intelligens, ej heller Drengens, der holdt ham oppe, men det guddommelige Sind, ubegrænset Intelligens, der altid var hos ham—det samme Sind, som støttede og ledede hende. Hun forstod, at guddommelig Kærlighed holdt baade hendes Barn og hende "paa [Hans] Vinge", hvor de end var.

Beskyttelse findes aldrig paa et materielt Sted. Vi kan bevise, at vi har fuldkommen Beskyttelse overalt, naar vi forstaar, hvor Gud er, og hvad Gud er. Mrs. Eddy skriver i *Unity of Good* (S. 37): "Fordi Gud stedse er nærværende, kan ingen Tidsgrænser skille os fra Ham og fra Hans Nærværelses Himmel." Tror man, at det er sværere at have Tillid til Gud, fordi man lever i en Krigstid? Det er den Tid, hvor man fuldt ud bør stole paa Ham, for Han er os nærmest, naar al materiel Hjælp er længst borte. Gud er ikke begrænset af endelig Sansning. Vi kan begrænse os selv ved at undlade at stole paa Ham, men vi kan aldrig begrænse Gud, for hvem alle Ting er mulige. Ligegyldig hvor haabløs Situationen kan synes at være, saa er Guds Magt stadig den samme. Han er stadig væk almægtig, og Mennesket er uadskilleligt fra Ham.

"I dig er Herren din Gud, en Helt, som frelser. Han glæder sig over dig med Fryd" (Zefanias's Bog 3:17). Da Gud er stedse nærværende, kan Han aldrig være fraværende et Øjeblik. Hvilken Glæde og Forsikring bringer ikke Erkendelsen af denne Kendsgerning! Den velsigner os og alle, som vore Tanker omfatter, for vi ved, at Mennesket tager "Hans Nærværelses Himmel" med sig, hvor det end gaar.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faas ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Henry James's Third Manner

YEARS AGO, when I was teaching at Amherst College, I went to Northampton one winter night to hear Henry James lecture on Balzac. The lecture was afterwards published, but I never looked at it in print; I remember it by ear. One sentence in particular. The idea was that Balzac must be judged not by any one of his stories but by all of them. Henry James put it this way: "It was not given to him to flower for our convenience into a single supreme felicity."

This is what is called Henry's later style which some of his admirers regretted. His early work had been forthright and easy to grasp; gradually his writing acquired a queer surface charm, but the meaning of it became elusive. His brother William called him down for the change. I quote from the delightful letter of May 4, 1907, not to suggest criticism of Henry, but to take my hat off to William.

"You know how opposed your whole 'third manner' of execution is to the literary ideals which animate my crude and Orson-like breast, mine being to say a thing in one sentence as straight and explicit as it can be made, and then to drop it forever; yours being to avoid naming it straight, but by dint of breathing and sighing all round and round it, to arouse in the reader who may have a similar perception already (Heaven help him if he hasn't) the illusion of a solid object. . . . In this crowded and hurried reading age, pages that require such close attention remain unread and neglected. You can't skip a word if you are to get the effect, and nineteen out of twenty worthy readers grow intolerant. . . . For gleams and innuendos and felicitous verbal insinuations you are unapproachable but the *core* of literature is solid. Give it to us *once* again! The bare perfume of things will not support existence and the effect of solidity you reach is but perfume and simulacrum."—From "Literature and the Arts," by JOHN ERSKINE, in "Men of Tomorrow." (New York: Putnam.)

That Building in Copenhagen Is a "Studio Piece"

I WOULD ADVISE everybody who can possibly do so (preferably not by Liverpool Street) to go to Copenhagen. Of the three Scandinavian capitals it is the most delightful. It has all the ease and informality of London or of cosmopolitan Paris. It is a northern outpost of all that the world means by "civilisation." It has, at the moment, the disadvantage of being very dear. But no city can be blamed for the accidents of the exchange. It is gay, it has produced admirable art, its "atmosphere" is peculiarly sympathetic to English people, and it has many beauties. Apart from the official "sights," starred in *Baedeker*, there are two things which I would like specially to recommend to the Englishman in Copenhagen. The first is the "Hirschsprungs Musaeum"—a collection of Danish pictures painted during the past hundred years or more—and the second is the new Police Headquarters. . . . I have long had the instinctive belief that the art of architecture, which in England has fallen upon such evil days, is about to reach its highest European development in the Scandinavian countries. In justification of this view I have thought of the new Stadshus in Stockholm, and of certain new buildings in Gothenburg. In further support of it, I would advance, without fear, the new Police Headquarters at Copenhagen. To my mind this is a superb masterpiece, grand in conception and almost faultless in execution. If it has a fault, I should say that it was, perhaps, a shade more pictorial than practical. The building is criticised, in other words, by those who use it. I suppose the perfect building is one which combines beauty of design with convenience and utility; and it has been objected against this great work that its circular central courtyard has necessitated an arrangement of the offices which causes exasperating difficulties and delays. Evidently it is a "studio" piece. One can see it very clearly in the model form. On the other hand, one can, I think, trace in the design something of that "aristocracy of the soul" which is the distinctive mark of genius, something also of that fine artistic asceticism (so lacking in Ragnar Östberg's masterpiece at Stockholm) which knows how to dispense with ornament. Never, in my experience, was a modern building less "ornamental." For its effect it relies upon qualities which make mere ornament, however charming and however much in perfect taste, seem by contrast merely trivial. I recommend this admirable and impressive work to everyone who takes any interest in the art of architecture. For its sake alone a journey to Copenhagen would be justified. But I can assure those of my readers who desire a change of scene, and wish to visit a great city which has not yet become a recognized tourist "resort," that Copenhagen has a great many other delights to offer them besides the ones I have mentioned.—From "Northern Lights and Southern Shade," by DOUGLAS GOLDRING. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1926.)

Midnight Shore

The cry of curlews stings the night,
Sand-pipers mew across the dune,
The honk of wild geese in their flight
Drifts to the hunter's moon.

MARY TAYLOR

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1943

Hitler Tries to Shout Down Roar of Allied Guns—Do Germans Listen?

Defenders of Classics Honored With Awards

Miss Thompson, Willkie, Lippmann, Kieran, Haskell, and Beach cited by American Classical League for distinguished service in behalf of the humanities; 'Champions' see vital aid in Latin and Greek.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—"Champions of the classics," as named today in citations of honor from the American Classical League, are: Dorothy Thompson, Wendell Willkie, Walter Lippmann, John Kieran, H. J. Haskell, editor of the Kansas City (Mo.) Star, and Goodwin Beach, investment banker of Hartford, Conn., who is Past President of the Classical Association of New England.

"Forthright opinions" of the recipients on "Why Latin and Greek Should Not Be Discontinued in Our Schools" are contained in a League pamphlet which "gives an idea of the sort of public expression on which the awards were in some cases made," according to Clyde Murley of Northwestern University, who is chairman of the Committee on Public Relations.

Miss Thompson had urged study of the classics as indispensable help in speaking modern languages, saying that "anybody who has had a sound classical education can master a modern European language with relative ease."

Willkie Quoted

Mr. Willkie was quoted for expressing his indebtedness to classical studies "which develop precise and logical thinking."

Mr. Lippmann attacked "modern education" as denying "that it is necessary or useful or desirable for the schools and colleges to continue to transmit from generation to generation the religious and classical culture of the Western world."

Mr. Kieran in his column had observed that "the humanities, the classics, the liberal arts, the amenities of civilized life are among and not the least of the great causes for which we are fighting."

Mr. Haskell in an editorial said that "it would be a dreary world for the future if the humanities are to be excluded and boys and girls are to be educated merely as scientists and technicians."

The League, whose president is B. L. Ullman of the University of Chicago, has headquarters at Vanderbilt University, in Nashville, Tenn.

The League was founded in 1919 to include persons outside the profession who are working for the preservation of the Greek and Latin classics in our civilization. The plan to award annual citations to eminent Americans was inaugurated this year.

Large Membership

The League membership of over 3,500 consists of both high school and college teachers of the classics and laymen interested in the field. The executive committee which selected the recipients of the awards includes Dr. Ullman, Clyde Pharr, Vanderbilt University, secretary-treasurer; Mr. Murley; W. L. Carr, Colby College; Claire Thursby, University High School, Oakland, Calif., and Charles C. Mierow, Carleton College.

The text of the citation reads: "The American Classical League, firmly believing that our modern American civilization has received a rich inheritance from the culture of Greece and Rome and that this legacy must be fully preserved for the welfare of our country and its citizens, present and to be, since a generation severed from its inherited past is no master of its present or its future, and furthermore, wishing to bestow a token of honor upon those who are like-minded and whose time and efforts have been generously spent in upholding these ideals, hereby cites ——— for meritorious and distinguished service in behalf of the humanities in American life."

Associated Press

Aftermath of Aggression

The decision of German military leaders under Adolf Hitler to control all of Europe and smash Britain by raids of the Luftwaffe falls back on the German people. Women in the Reich cook meals on coal stoves in the outdoors after their families are bombed out of their homes by the joint raids upon Germany by the RAF and the American air forces.

Führer Ignores War Losses In Threats and 'Pep' Talk

Offers no hint of how drive of Red Army can be checked—Talks in vague terms of German military reserves—Calls on home front to let troops at front do the 'impossible.'

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 9 (AP)—A Swedish newspaper, in contact with sources within Germany, said today that disturbances, including the shooting of a number of persons, occurred in several cities yesterday after Adolf Hitler's beer cellar speech.

The Handels-och Sjöfarts Tidnigen, of Göteborg, named the cities as Essen, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Mannheim, Hannover, and Hamburg.

These cities are in heavily-bombed areas where morale suffered a serious blow and where hundreds of foreign workers still are employed in war industries.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who served in Berlin from Hitler's rise to power until the outbreak of war

LONDON, Nov. 9—Adolf Hitler's beer-cellar speech, with the usual intermingling of threats and pep talk, can neither restore German confidence in victory nor yet raise any hopes of overcoming the tremendous calamities looming ahead.

In fact, this speech is more likely to incerase the fears of military disaster without and chaos within which are increasing with every new Allied military victory and new Allied bombing of the Reich.

Outstanding is the marked contrast between this speech and those Hitler has delivered on similar occasions in the past.

Three years ago, Hitler could boast that "one day there will be no Churchill but there will be German U-boats."

Two years ago, "the pace in Russia is determined exclusively by us," and last year boasting was still the keynote of his utterance.

Threats and Boasts

Last night there were threats, boasts, and jeers, such as those long associated with Hitler speeches, but they sounded emptier than ever, despite the cheers and cheap laughter they aroused among his listeners, and they brought no promises of help to relieve Germany's present situation which a neutral correspondent in Berlin recently described as "grave, difficult, and exacting."

Hitler dropped no hint as to how the Red Army could be checked, Allied air bombardment overcome, or how to deal with a second front, though he did talk vaguely of German military reserves which he referred to as a sign of prudence and not weakness.

At an earlier date in his career, when still confident in the military strength of the Third Reich, Hitler once declared that it was words not guns which would decide the war. Yesterday, however, he tried to shout down thunder of approaching Allied guns with outworn arguments which even his listeners must have rejected long ago.

Call to Home Front

This speech, the longest since Sept. 30, 1942, showed by its contents the real apprehensions of Nazi leaders today.

Hitler's avowed intention of never capitulating, of Germany's holding on till "five minutes after twelve" should have evoked an ironic grin from those of his audience who dared recall that 20 years ago at the much-celebrated beer cellar putsch they were then celebrating, their Führer disappeared from the Munich Square.

It was Gen. Erich Ludendorff the Quartermaster General of the General Staff, who had joined the National Socialists, who was left standing alone—and even up to today there has been no explanation of Hitler's defection.

All that remains for him is to shout louder than ever that there will not be another November, 1918, and that retribution will be dealt out to "some few hundreds of criminals" who dare to think or act otherwise.

Realizing the plight of the German armies at the front, he demanded that people at home should enable "those at the front to do the impossible."

Threat From Within

From the viewpoint of the outside world, Hitler has nothing to offer and was most indignant at "British-Jewish impudence" in daring to make plans for solving world postwar problems.

In fact, nothing shows more obviously the present plight of Germany than the contrast between this speech and that of Premier Stalin on the 26th anniversary of the Russian revolution on Nov. 6.

But of all the troubles with which the Third Reich is faced, there is none so great as the fear of collapse from within which haunts Nazi leaders today.

The wheel has turned a full circle and those who were boasting for so long that Naziism had changed everything completely in Germany are today haunted with the fear of the "stab in the back" of which they accused their predecessors of the 1914-to--918 generation.

The hollowness of the whole Nazi Weltanschauung is clearly revealed. It leaves to the German people neither a lasting faith to fight for nor hardly a single honest idea to hang on to.

Record of Failure

Hitler may say that "Germany's final collapse [in 1918] was due less to force of arms than to destructive propaganda," but it is significant that after more than 10 years of control of the whole German moral, cultural, and economic life, Nazi propaganda finds itself unable to cope with the present situation.

One need go no further than this very speech of Hitler's to see how the whole Nazi philosophy has been one of deliberate misinterpretation of the human issues which are clear to honest and thinking people everywhere.

To Hitler this war "has become a staggering and historically unique affair. The ridiculous thing is that it is just the quarrels of small nations which are at stake."

Such misrepresentation of the vital issues in the present war shows how widely different are the Nazi conceptions from those of the United Nations.

But whatever the situation in Germany, the attitude toward it in Britain is reflected in Prime Minister Churchill's statement in Mansion House today, "This is no time for relaxation or soft thoughts on the joys of a peace victory. Hitler has 400 divisions under his command of control. He has a party police force which gives him a grip upon an agonized but regimented people and Germany is incomporably stronger than anything which was at the disposal of the late kaiser."

Willkie Warns Critics of Rise Of New Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Averring that "the greatest tragedy of the days to come" would be the failure of the United States, Great Britain and Russia to arrive at an effective method of working together, Wendell L. Willkie last night signaled the 26th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution with a protest against critics who would make past history a block to mutual understanding among the three nations.

In a radiocast which originated in the studio of the British Broadcasting Company here from recordings made last Friday and beamed to England and Russia and in translations from 20 other languages, Mr. Willkie stressed the fundamental likenesses in peoples, stating that he had found the Russians "just like Americans and just like Britishers."

"It does no good in these days when we are trying to arrive at formulas and methods for peace and the future to try to relieve all the deeds of our ancestors in our respective countries," Mr. Willkie said.

Must Find Common Ground

'Today we must try to find those things that bring us together, the things that we have in common, the common aspirations that we are seeking. . . .

"I personally happen not to believe in Communism and, therefore, obviously, some of the things in Russia I did not find to my liking. However, the Russians I met in Moscow, at the Front and on the streets of various cities . . . were as hardy and simple and as unaffected and as warmly friendly as any people I have ever known."

Warning against sowing the seeds of Allied distrust, Mr. Willkie deployed that there were "a great many elements both in British society and certainly within American society, which constantly recall the history of the past of Great Britain, Russia, and the United States in order to stimulate difficulties and misunderstandings between the peoples of those respective countries."

The key to permanent elimination of "this recurring curse of war," he declared, was a policy that would combine these three allies with China and other United Nations "and eventually all the world" in a common aim to assure that "ordinary men, simple men" may have security and, economically and socially, a full life."

Stalin a Real Leader

Mr. Willkie referred anew to his interview with Soviet Russia's Joseph Stalin in renewed tribute that he had found this "ruler over 200,000,000 people as simple and direct as any man I ever met," and as discussing every subject put to him "with candor, great knowledge and with comprehension."

"One who has had the experience that I have had of meeting personalities all around the world and in all the various arts and sciences and business in my own country," he continued, "becomes 'a little fed up' with some of the glamor of personalities, the obvious posing that some go through, the attempt of others to always say something that sound historical or important.

"Therefore it was quite refreshing to meet a man like Mr. Stalin, who didn't pose once during all the eight or nine hours I talked with him while I was in Russia. He never once tried to be glamorous, put on an artificial smile, or went through any unnecessary gestures."

Hitler Vows Reich Will Fight to Finish

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Hitler vowed yesterday the Nazis would fight fanatically to the end, and, admitting some persons in Germany wanted an Allied victory, warned he would resort to mass executions to prevent a home-front collapse.

In the speech, which took just short of an hour to radiocast and marked the anniversary of Hitler's abortive putsch of 1923, the Nazi dictator apparently took a stab at whipping up new national courage when he declared:

"Everything is possible, but that I should lose my nerve is impossible."

Hitler challenged the Allies to open a "second front" in Europe, and declared that "if they try . . . it will be seen whether the reserves we have been keeping in many fields are a sign of weakness or prudence."

Reverses Acknowledged

The Nazi chief acknowledged reverses in Russia and, referring to Allied bombings of Germany, said "the sufferings of the German people through this bombing are enormous."

He reiterated, however, that "however long this war lasts, we shall never capitulate. We shall not give in at the 11th hour. We shall go on fighting past 12 o'clock."

"I can support and lead the German people," he said. "I can say that whatever may happen at the end, victory is certain.

"If Germany breaks under the strain, I would not be sorry for it. It would not deserve any better fate. But this will never happen. . . . The fight for Germany has made me what I am."

'War Without Pity'

Hitler averred that only the Nazi Party was holding the German nation together, and demanded that Party members "must bring to reason the unworthy and, if necessary, destroy him, because there is one thing which is beyond doubt and that is that this is a war without pity."

In a sarcasm-dripping reference to the recent Moscow tripower parley of the United States, Britain and Russia, Hitler said:

"They set up committees to study the shape of the world after the war. They would do better to think out how to shape their own world at present."

He reiterated his old charge that Britain was the prime mover in the war, and invoked the Bolshevist bogy, saying, "Whatever sacrifices we have to bear now, they are not to be compared with what we would have to bear if we lost this war."

Allied Gains Belittled

Hitler belittle Allied success in Italy and declared that "every new landing in Italy will force the Allies to employ additional tonnage and split up their forces and wherever a landing occurs it will meet with German resistance."

Hitler said he was happy that his friend Mussolini had been "rescued" from Allied hands, declaring that Mussolini "had done everything to make his people great, strong, and happy and, in addition, let them participate in the big decision."

Vengeance Promised

Promising vengeance against Britain, Hitler declared that "whether our enemies believe it or not, our day of vengeance will come, and since we cannot reach America, there is a state very near us which will pay dearly."

The fighting in the East, Hitler said, was the most severe the Germans have faced.

"Here, however," he added, "the enemy's last aim to force the collapse of the German front will not be reached. The last battle will bring the decision, and it will be won by the people with the greatest persistency."

On the subject of home executions, Hitler said "there are indeed a few individuals also in Germany who may believe in the enemy's victory, but when thousands are falling at the front, no one would hesitate to hand a few hundred such criminals over to death."

Rebuilding Pledged

Of the Allied bombings of Germany, he said he was especially grieved over the sacrifices brought upon women and children and added that, compared to this, "far less important are the damages which German industry is suffering because, despite all this, armament production is steadily increasing. I am not moved so much by damages to German cities because these cities we shall rebuild in a short time more beautiful than they ever were before.

"A people which put 6,000,000 cubic meters of concrete into construction of fortifications is able to rebuild cities rapidly." He said that in less than three years, all "dwelling houses" hit by Allied bombs would be rebuilt.

While "the Americans and English are now planning the reconstruction of the world," Hitler said, "I plan the reconstruction of Germany. But while their reconstruction will not take place, ours will be carried through precisely according to plan. Those hundreds of thousands of bombed-out people are the vanguard of revenge when retaliation comes.

Reuters said Hitler's speech was delivered in his customary table-pounding, screaming brand of oratory; that he raced through his script at top speed; and that the applause was especially lively when he promised "retaliation."

Lashing out at Britain, Hitler accused the British of being the "personification of aggression in unholy compact with the Jews."

He said the present struggle could not end the way World War I did, declaring the Germany "of today is a different state from that of 1914-18."

He said that Germany's final collapse in 1918 "was due less to force of arms than to destructive propaganda. An American President deluded the German people with his 14 points. The people were too simple. They took democratic assurances seriously. The leaders were weaklings who, instead of fighting to the last breath, preferred the seemingly easier path of compromise, and thus of subjection."

Russia Scored

Turning to Russia, he said, "Some think it might have been possible by swearing to give up all armaments to tame the Bolshevist giant. . . . Maybe somebody believes Finland intended to attack Russia or that Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania wished to conquer the virgin forests of Russia.

"Or perhaps they wished to conquer the Caucasus and the oil wells of Baku.

"On the contrary, it was Russia who coveted the mouth of the Danube and the oil of Rumania and in fact Russia wished to possess the whole of the Balkans.

"Only one state suceeeed in calling a halt to the storm threatening from the east and that state was Germany. Only children, madmen, or cowards would think of trying to defeat Russia by kindness."

Quartet Reported In Line After Hitler

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Nov. 9

A Bern, Switzerland, dispatch to the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter said today that a quadrumvirate of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, and Martin Bormann had been chosen to succeed Hitler if anything should happen to the German dictator.

The decision was taken when Germany's Gauleiters met recently at Hitler's headquarters, the newspaper said.

Marshal Göring, head of the German Air Force, was reported appointed chairman of the quadrumvirate, with the other three authorized to select a nominal head if he disappeared.

Prison Inmates Do Big Bit With War Work to Beat Axis

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — Inmates of federal and state prisons are going all-out for war work today, weaving antisubmarine-cable nets, building model planes for preflight training, repairing Navy shoes, and in a hundred other pursuits helping to beat the Axis.

No Army-Navy "E" pennants will be flying over the penitentiaries, but the Department of Justice announces that during the 12 months ending June 30, 1943, sales of articles manufactured for the armed services by inmates of federal penal and correctional institutions increased nearly 40 per cent from the previous year.

Meanwhile, inmates of San Quentin, the California state prison, are reclaiming hundreds of tons of rubber, copper wire, and cable from warships damaged in the South Pacific; Rhode Island State prisoners are repairing 200 to 400 pairs of shoes weekly for the Newport Naval Training Station, and inmates of the Ohio State Prison run night shifts because of the deluge of war work.

Volume Decreases

While the population of Federal prisons has been declining, war production has been going up, a "splendid record attributable almost entirely to the co-operation of the inmates themselves," according to James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Since Federal Prison Industries, Inc., has been directed almost exclusively to war contracts, prisoners have voluntarily stepped up working hours until the average week is between 52 and 56 hours.

Among articles manufactured in Federal prisons for the Government are cast-iron bomb noses, canvas shell covers, shoes for the Army, shirts for the Navy and Marine Corps, cargo nets, meteorological parachutes, steel berths for Liberty ships, paper liners for ammunition boxes, and artificial limbs.

At Alcatraz are shops for salvaging and repairing submarine-net buoys, while at McNeil Island, Wash., inmates have recently finished three 65-foot reconnaissance tugs and have received orders for several larger ships. The Department of Justice shows that sales by Federal Prison Industries, Inc., have grown from $13,532,369 in 1942 to $18,789,180 in the comparable 1943 period.

Products Many

Among the state prisons and correctional institutions, Montana inmates are busy icing refrigerator cars loaded with Lend-Lease and Army supplies, while a Wisconsin prison laundry does the wash for the Waves school at the State University in Madison.

Huge antisubmarine cable nets are woven by human hands at San Quentin for defense of harbors and waterways. Reports from 40 states show that inmates are filling contracts for shoes, assault boats, demolition chests, identification tags, tarpaulins for army trucks, blankets, soap, posters for the Army, rope for the Navy and kiln-dried gun stocks. The Rhode Island State prison has contracted to make 500,000 handkerchiefs for the Coast Guard.

Inmates of practically every state prison are active in farm work either for their institutions or for neighboring farmers hampered by labor shortages. Arizona inmates picked 500,000 pounds of cotton last year, receiving the prevailing wage, out of which the cost of their food and guards was taken. San Quentin prisoners have helped harvest crops for large ranches.

Strangely enough, manpower shortages are hampering prison industries as well as those outside prison walls. Georgia has reported a decrease of 33⅓ per cent in its prison population in the past two years, while an Iowa official said it was a problem to keep up the war work "because of the drastic decrease in prison population."

Red Army's Help To Allied Cause Praised by Eden

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—"The resolution of all of the United Nations in the struggle against Germany" has been strengthened by the Moscow conference, the Red Army's new victories, and the progress of the Allied armies on all fronts, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov in a message yesterday. Mr. Eden extended congratulations in connection with the 26th anniversary of the Bolshevist revolution.

Meanwhile in Moscow, the magazine War and the Working Class, discussing decisions of the tripartite conference pertaining to shortening the war, said editorially that "the value of these decisions will be gauged by just how and to what degree and with what speed" they are carried out.

Draft-Dodge Coach Gets 7-Year Term

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Stephen Weinberg, who has pleaded guilty to charges of conspiring to violate the Selective Service Act, was sentenced to seven years in prison—to be followed by five years on probation—and fined $17,500 by Federal Judge Murray Hulbert today.

Weinberg, in pleading to seven indictments several weeks ago, admitted he had maintained headquarters in a midtown hotel where he instructed prospective inductees, for fees ranging from $200 to $2,000, to feign mental incompetence and thus escape military service.

OPA Limits Copying Of Ration Coupons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Ration stamps and certificates may not be reproduced in their actual size and color in advertising illustrations, the Office of Price Administration ruled today.

The regulations were drawn up at the request of the Secret Service, to prevent the use of illustrations as actual ration currency. They will apply to the new ration tokens when these come out after the first of the year. OPA ruled that all such illustrations may be in black and white only.

They may be enlarged or reduced, but enlargements must be at least 1½ times actual size and reductions may not be larger than three-fourths the size of the original.

Nazi Desertions Held Proof of Ebbing Morale

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Desertions of German soldiers in Northern Italy are among the reports which highlight evidence of depreciating Nazi military morale.

Reports from reliable "underground" sources disclose that in a period of a few weeks, early in August, as many as 2,500 German soldiers deserted.

Similar reports from Rome listed 800 desertions in a brief, but indefinite period and declare that Hans Georg von Mackensen, German Ambassador to Italy, threatened reprisals if the police were not more active in rounding up German Army deserters.

To ease the German-Italian tension after Mussolini's fall, German soldiers in some of the North Italian cities were ordered to wear civilian garb when not on duty. This order had the effect of facilitating desertions. Italian anti-Fascists were reported helping German soldiers in their escape, and one of the Reich's secret radio stations asserted recently that "a great many of our men in Northern Italy have gone into hiding in the mountains where they intend to wait for the end of the war."

Prison Camps Full

The existence of "well stocked" Nazi military prison camps in Poland was disclosed recently. The Cracow Military Prison was said to house 360 officers and 750 men, while several hundred officers and privates were stated held in the Vilna Prison. Unlike their comrades in Italy, few of these men were arrested for attempted desertion. Their crime was the showing of "to much friendliness" to the native population. A lieutenant, who escaped to Sweden in September, said he had served a two-months prison sentnce in Poland because he gave food to Polish women and children. When, after his release, he insisted on his right to "feed starving people," he was rearrested and transferred to the prison camp at Narvik, Norway, together with 800 military convicts.

"Underground" reports from Norway illustrate the high degree of war-weariness among German troops garrisoned there. Some 1,500 soldiers are said to be held in Norwegian prisons for attempted desertion, and it has been announced officially by Sweden that of the 4,000 persons who immigrated illegally during recent weeks, 2,000 were members of the Wehrmacht. In letters smuggled to London it was disclosed that Gen. Nicolaus von Falkenhorst, German military commander in Norway, concerned over the increase in desertions, ordered military police patrols to stop German soldiers in the streets of Oslo and search them for clandestine leaflets.

Rise in Desertions

During the past seven weeks two cases of mutiny in German Naval vessels became known. The Nord-Atlantik, a 10,000-ton depot ship for German submarines on patrol in the Bay of Biscay, was beached by its crew off La Corunna, Spain, on Aug. 5. Reportedly, captain and officers of the Nord-Atlantik were killed and the crew disappeared in the Asturian mountains. The second case concerned two German submarines stationed at Brest, France. According to official London sources, their crews were caught last July while attempting to make their boats unseaworthy.

The clandestine Radio Atlantic recently commented on the rising number of desertions among German sailors and asserted that most of them were due to the men's worrying about their families. "We fight for family and home," the broadcaster said, "but we don't know whether we still have a home or a family." He stated that letters containing unfavorable news from home were withheld "because they might adversely affect our mood." Men recruited from bombed areas, he complained, were not allowed to go on furlough. So they went away without permission he said.

That desertions occur in the German Air Force, too, must be inferred from an order issued by Marshal Hermann Göring. Squadron leaders were instructed to notify the local military tribunals without delay if a pilot did not return from his mission in time and if it could not be assumed that he was shot down or forced to an emergency landing.

Glove and Mitten Makers Cut 629,858 Dozen Pairs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Glove manufacturers of the nation cut 629,858 dozen pairs of gloves and mittens for civilian and military use during September, slightly under production of last year, the Department of Commerce reported today.

Total production for the first nine months of this year was 5,234,206 dozen pairs of all types. Figures for an exact comparison with 1942 are not available, the Department said.

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.) 1,500,000
Previous day's sales 2,340,180
1943 volume to date 247,316,614
1942 volume to date 96,465,838

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	47.6	Prev. day	49.2
Month ago	49.7	Year ago	48.8
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp pf 4 †	20	108	108	108	—1
Adams Exp (.15g)	15	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	7	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
Air Reduction 1a	18	40¼	39¾	40¼	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	41	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Ala & Vicks 4 †	20	72	70	70	+1
Allegheny Corp	64	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	27	23½	20⅞	23⅜	+1
Allegheny pf $30 xw	64	23½	22⅜	23½	+1
Allegheny pr pf	4	35½	35½	35⅞	— ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl 2g	15	25¼	24⅜	25¼	+ ½
Allen Indust (.40e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	147½	147½	147½	
Allied Kid (1)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Allied Mills (1g)	*29	29¼	27¾	29¼	+1¾
Allied Strs .60	65	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
Allied St pf (5)	1	93	93	93	+ ½
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	18	34⅜	33¼	34⅜	+1⅛
Amal Leather	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Amal Leath pf (3k)	1	28	28	28	
Amerada Pet (2)	5	76½	76	76½	+2½
AmAgChem 1.20a	4	29	29	29	
Am Airlines 1¼a	10	61	59⅝	60½	+ ⅛
Am Bank N .55g	6	15	14⅞	14⅞	
Am Bank N pf 3 †	20	60	60	60	
Am Bosch (¼e)	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Am BrakeSh 1.05e	6	36½	35¼	36½	+ ⅜
Am Br S pf 5¼ †	1	130½	130½	130½	
Am Cable & Rad	54	1⅛	7⅜	1⅛	+ ½
Am Can (3)	3	81½	81	81	+ ⅜
Am Car & Fdy 4g	23	30	29½	29½	+ ⅝
Am C&F pf 12½g	3	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅜
Am Ch&Cable (2)	5	22	22	22	— ½
Am Chicle (4a) †	90	105	104¼	104¼	—1¾
Am Colortype .45g	5	¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Am Crys Sug ⅗g	3	14½	14½	14½	
Am Crys S pf 6 †	10	101½	101½	101½	— ½
Am Distilleries	87	64⅝	58	64⅝	+5⅝
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Am Export L 1⅓g	6	22½	22¼	22¼	
Am & For Power	99	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 4.35k	3	64	63	64	
Am FP $7pf 5.07k	5	72½	71	72½	+2½
Am & FP 2 pf	80	16	15¼	16	+ ⅞
Am-How SS 2¼g	4	31¾	31½	31¾	— ¼
Am Hide&Leath	4	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
Am Hide&L pf (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ½
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	47⅝	47¼	47½	
Am Ice	5	4⅛	4	4	
Am Ice pf (⅓e)	2	63¾	63½	63½	+1½
Am Internat ¼e	12	7⅜	7½	7⅜	
Am Invest III .60	1	5⅞	6⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½	†100	45	45	45	—1
Am Locomotive	40	10¾	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
Am Loco pf 7	9	69¼	68	69	+1
Am M & For .60g	3	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
Am Ma & Met ⅗g	12	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	7	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6 †	10	125	125	125	
Am Pow & Light	50	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	24	41⅜	39½	41⅜	+1⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	49	38⅝	36⅞	38⅝	+2⅛
Am Rad&St (.40)	80	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill (1g)	22	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
Am R M pf4½ †	470	44¼	43¼	43½	— ⅛
Am Safety Razor 1g	3	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
Am Seating ½g	4	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 3g †	100	28	27	28	+1
Am Smelt&R (2)	18	38	37⅝	37⅝	
Am Smelt pf 7 †	300	149½	149	149½	— ¼
Am Snuff (2.40)	1	40	40	40	
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	13	23½	22¾	23½	+ ¾
Am Stores (1)	6	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Am Stove (1.20)	3	14¾	14½	14¾	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	4	27	26½	26½	
Am Sug pf (7)	1	107	107	107	—2
Am Tel & Tel (9)	32	153¼	151⅞	153	— ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	*6	56½	56	56½	— ¼
Am Tobacco B (3a)	*10	57⅛	57	57	— ½
Am Tob pf (6) †	5	142	141¼	141¼	— ⅞
Am Type Fdrs ½g	16	8¼	8	8¼	
Am Viscose (2)	18	41¾	40¼	41½	+ ⅞
Am Water Works	98	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	13	5½	5⅛	5½	— ¼
Am Wool pf (6k)	6	66⅞	66	66⅞	+ ⅜
Am Zinc L & S	17	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop1¼e	72	24⅜	24⅛	24½	
Anac W&C ¾ag	†16	27½	27	27½	+ ½
AnchorHocking .45g	11	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
APW Paper	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	6	46⅛	46	46	— ⅞
Armour III	92	4½	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
Arm III pr pf 1¾ak	6	69	67¾	69	+1
Armstrong Cork 1g	2	3o	36	36	+1⅛
Artloom Corp (.40)	3	9	9	9	
Artloom Cp pf 7 †	10	107	107	107	
Asso Dry Gds (1)	26	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gd 4 †	93	93	92	93	+2½
Assd DG 2pf 7 †	20	85	85	85	—1
Associates Inv 1.60	6	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Atch T & SF (6)	43	53	50¼	52¾	+2
Atl Coast L 1½g	10	26	24⅞	25⅞	+ ⅞
Atl G & W I (3e)	6	32	31	32	+1½
Atl Refining (1g)	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
Atlas Corp (⅓g)	53	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	55	55	55	
Atlas Pow 2¼g †	160	60	59	5⅞	—1
Atlas Tack 1.15g	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Austin Nichols	5	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
Aviation Co (.10g)	172	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
Bald Loco ct ¾ag	45	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	269	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	24	8¾	8½	8¼	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	6	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
Bang&A pf6¼ak †	1	56½	55	56½	+ ½
Barber Asphalt	21	22	21	22	+ ¾
Barker Bros ½g	1	11	11	11	
Barnsdall Oil .60a	13	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	16	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
Beatrice Cr 1.85g	1	31	31	31	
Beat Cr pf 4¼ †	20	105¾	105¾	105¾	—1¾
Bench Aircraft 1g	17	9	8¾	9	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	12	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¾
Bendix Aviat 2¼ag	19	34¾	33	33½	+ ⅜
Benet In L (.90g)	9	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Best Foods (.80g)	12	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (6)	56	55⅞	55	55⅞	+ ⅞
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	116½	116½	116½	+ ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf 1½g	6	35¼	35	35¼	— ½
Black&Decker 1.60	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Blaw-Knox .40g	14	7¾	7½	7½	
Bliss & Laugh ¾ag	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Bloomingd .85g †	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Boeing Airpl (2g)	27	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	4	43	43	43	—1
Bon Ami A 4 †	120	86½	85	86½	
Bond Stores 1.30g	2	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
Borden Co (.90g)	12	26⅝	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	22	33¼	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
BrandiFAirways .60	*10	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Brewing Corp (2)	2	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
Bridgeport Br ¾ag	22	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	20	25	24⅜	24⅞	+ ½
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers1.40g	1	41	41	41	— ¼
Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Bklyn-Man Transit	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ag	12	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
Brunswick-Bal (1)	6	16	15¾	16	
Bucyrus-Erie ⅓ag	17	7½	7⅛	7⅜	
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	115¼	115¼	115¼	— ¼
Budd Mfg	130	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Budd Mfg $5pf †	60	46	45	45½	— ½
Buoo Mfg pf †	50	10	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅛
Budd Wheel (¼ag)	20	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Buffalo Fge 1.35g	7	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1½g)	7	17	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Bulova Watch (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Burling Mills 1.90g	7	26¼	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
Burr Mills 5 pf 5	1	107	107	107	—1⅞
Burr Add Mach .60	31	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20a	7	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Bush T B pf 3k †	140	39½	38½	39½	— ¾
Butler Bros .60	28	8	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	28	28	28	— ½
Butte Cop&Z ¼ak	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	13	11⅜	10¾	11	+ ¼
Byron Jackson 2½g	8	17¾	16¾	17¾	— ¼
Calif Pack (1½g)	3	24½	24½	24½	
Callahan Zinc Lead	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Calumet Hec .65g	23	6⅜	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
Cabbell Wy 4ag	3	14¼	14	14¼	— ¼
Camp C Ale .70g	10	21½	21	21½	+ ½
Can Sou Ry 3 †	80	34	33	34	
Canadian Pacific	103	7¾	7⅜	7½	— ⅜
Cannon Mills (2)	1	41	41	41	—1
Capital Adm A	6	7	6⅝	6¾	
Capital Adm C&O (5) †	70	95	94¾	95	
Carpenter St 2½g	3	28½	28	28	+ ½
Carriers & Gen .20	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co (3g)	3	120	118½	120	
Caterpil Tractor 2	1o	44½	44	44	— ½
Celanese Corp1¼ag	38	31	29⅝	31	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	30	117	117	117	—1½
Celanese pr pf 7 †	20	123½	123½	123½	+ ½
Celotex Corp (½)	9	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	100	18	18	18	
Cent Aguirre 1½ak	11	18¾	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
Cent Foundry .10g	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Cent RR NJ	21		8	966	+ ¾
Cent V Sug (1g)	3	17½	17½	17½	— ½
Century Rib 4a	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Century Rib pf7 †	70	115	115	115	
Cerro de Pas (3)	8	35¾	35	35¾	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	20	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Cert-teed 6 pf †	390	60	58½	60	+2½
Champ P&P pfb †	10	107½	107½	107½	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chesapeake Corp	1	1o1	101	101	— ¼
Chic Mill Sp5 †	20	133	133	133	
Chic Motors (2)	87	50¼	49⅞	50	
Chic Motors pf (5)	5	127	126½	127	
Chic Out Advert	15	4½	4½	4½	
Chic Out Ad A	3	36¼	35½	36¼	+1¼
Chic Pneu Eq ¾ag	9	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
Chic Print Ink .30g	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Chic Pub Service	6	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Chic Ry Sig 1¼ag	8	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
Chic Rail&Util	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Chic Refract .90g	12	18¼	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
Chic Shoe (1)	9	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
Chic St C pf 6k †	550	79½	78	79	+ ⅞
Chic Tel (1.60)	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Chic Tire & R (1g)	6	17¾	17	17¾	+1
Chicago Stl B ¾ag	21	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Chicksha S R pf 5	1	70	70	70	—1
Chinese Nat Av .45g	27	10⅛	10⅛	1o⅛	+ ⅛
Chinese Nat Av .60g	2	82	82	82	+ ½
Chinese Cp (.90g)	6	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	
Chisholm Co	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Chrysler Corp 2½g	38	75⅛	74⅛	74⅝	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 4	5	1	1	1	
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
City Stores	6	6⅝	6¼	6¾	+ ½
Clark Eq 2½ag	3	34	34	34	+ ⅛
C CCASL pf 10 †	10	141	141	141	+2
Clev E I pf4½ †	60	112½	112¼	112½	+ ½
Clev Grap Br 1½g	6	38	37½	37½	—1
Cleve C & St pf 5 †	10	107	107	107	
Climax Mol 1.20a	12	35	34	35	— ⅛
Cluett Peab 1½ag	7	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Coca-Cola A 3 †	150	66½	65¼	66½	+1¾
Colgate-Palm-P 4g	29	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Col-P-P pf4¼ †	150	105½	105¼	105½	—1
Collins & Aik	3	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
Col & South	†800	11½	9¾	11	+1¾
Col & Sou 1pf	†530	12½	11½	12⅜	+2
Col & Sou 2pf	†100	11¼	11¼	11¼	—1¼
Col B'cast A 1.80g	5	23½	22½	23½	+1
Col B'cast B 1.80g	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Colum G&E 1.80g	98	4	3¾	3⅞	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	73¼	72¾	73¼	+ ¼
Col G&E 5pf5 †	10	68	68	68	—1½
Colum Pict (½ag)	7	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	14	37½	36¾	37	— ½
Comi Invest Tr (3)	26	40	39	40	+ ¾
Comi Solvents .30g	52	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
Com'with & South	81	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 3½ak	24	70¼	67⅞	69¾	+2
Com'with Ed 1.40	89	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Com Cr Mtg Inv 5	2	72½	71	71	—1¼
Cuba RR pf †	90	16	15½	16	
Cuban-AmSug .40g	25	10	9⅜	10	+ ½
Cudahy Packing	15	22¼	21	22¼	+2½
Cuneo Pr pf 4½ †	30	106	106	106	—1
Curtis Publishing	148	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
Curtis Pub pf †	20	88	88	88	—2
Curt Pub pr pf 3	3	42	41⅞	42	+1½
Curtiss-Wright .1e	80	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	12	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
Cutler-Hammer ¾ag †	2	20	19⅞	20	
Davison Chem (1g)	11	13¼	12¾	13	+ ½
Decca Records (1a)	7	22	22	22	— ½
Deere & Co 2g	34	35	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅜
Deisel-Wem-G1¼ag	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
Del & Hudson	25	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ½
Del Lack & West	82	5½	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	11	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
Det Hills 4	40	46	46	46	
Detroit-Hoy A 1 †	190	30	28	30	+2
Diam Match 1½g	4	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅝
Diam Match pf1	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+1
Diam T Motor ¾ag	4	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	17	28⅞	27¼	28⅞	+1⅜
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup (½ag)	2	14	13⅞	14	
Doehler Die C 1¼g	4	28¾	28	28¾	+ ½
DomeMines h1.60	20	20½	19⅞	20½	+ ¼
Douglas Aircraft 5e	19	50	48⅞	49½	+1
Dow Chem (3)	4	125	122¾	125	+2¼
Dresser Mfg 1g	4	27½	26¾	27½	+1¾
Dunhill Int	6	6¾	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
Duplan Corp .30g	1	11	11	11	— ½
du Pont deN (3g)	12	140	138¼	139	+ ½
DualLight 1pf5 †	50	119¼	119¼	119¼	— ¾
Eastern Air L	3	34	34	34	+ ½
Eastern Roll Mill	10	5¾	5¼	5¾	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	153	152½	152½	— ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	*7	38¾	37½	38¼	+1
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1½g	5	35	34¾	35	+ ¼
Elec Boat 1½ag	27	10¼	9½	10	+ ⅜
El Power & Lt	51	4	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	10	76	73½	76	+2½
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	17	79	76½	79	+3
El Paso N G 2.40	1	29	29	29	
El Storage Bat (2)	5	39½	38½	38½	— ⅝
Emp Pub Service	100	7⅜	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
Emp PS $5 pf 5 †	20	87	86½	87	
EmPS$5½pf5½ †	70	88	89	88	—1½
Esaun Off Bldg	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Erie RR (1g)	11	10¼	9¾	1..¼	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct (1g)	106	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅜
Erie RR pf A (5)	10	47¼	46½	46½	— ½
Eureka Vac Cl ¾ag	8	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
Evans Products	15	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ¼
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	5	20⅞	20½	20¾	+ ⅜
Exchange Buff ¼ag	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1a	*3	33	32½	32½	— ⅜
Fajardo Sugar (2)	6	22½	21¼	22	+ ⅜
Farns Tel & Rad	15	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
Fedl&Traction 1g	2	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
Fed L&T pf (6) †	50	104	104	104	—1¼
Fed M&Smelt 3g	2	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Fed M Truck .30g	1	4⅞	4¾	4½	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	5	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼ †	30	94¼	94	94	+ ½
Ferro Enam (½ag)	4	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
Fia P Fire I 1.60a	7	48¼	48	48	— ¼
Firestone T&R 1½a	12	36¼	35¾	36	
Firest T&R pf 6	1	108	108	108	— ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½g	4	35	35	35	— ⅛
Flintkote .65g	16	19½	18¾	19	
Florence Stov 1½ag	2	35	35	35	— ½
Foreh Sh A 2g	3	26	25	26	
Fotlambe Stl	6	6½	5¾	6⅛	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl pf *	10	45¼	45¼	45¼	+1¼
Food Fair Strs (1)	5	11¾	11¼	11¼	
Food Mach 1.40g	1	48½	46½	48½	— ½
Foster Wheeler	10	15¾	14⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
Francisco Sugar	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Frank Simon pf †	10	66	66	66	—2
Freeport Sulph (2)	9	31¼	31⅜	31¾	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	25½	25¼	25½	+ ½
Fruehauf T pf 5 †	30	107½	107½	107½	— ¼
Gabriel Co (.20g)	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Gair (Robert) ¼ag	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Gamewell Co 2 †	70	25	24½	24½	—1
Gar Wood Ind .45g	*39	4¼	4	4	
Gaylord Cont (½ag)	1	12½	12½	12½	
Gaylord pf 2¾ †	10	51⅞	51⅜	51⅞	
Gen Am Inv .40a	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	8	39½	39	39½	
Gen Baking .60	23	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .30g	12	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	35	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	11	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ¼
Gen Cbl pf 7k	†110	81	80	80	—2
Gen Cigar (1)	1	27	27	27	
Gen Elec(1.40)	88	35	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Foods (1.60)	11	40½	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	82	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Mills (4f)	1	1o1	101	101	— ¼
Gen Mills 5pf5 †	20	133	133	133	
Gen Motors (2)	87	50¼	49⅞	50	
Gen Motors pf (5)	5	127	126½	127	
Gen Out Advert	15	4½	4½	4⅝	
Gen Out Ad A	3	36¼	35½	36¼	+1¼
Gen Pneu Eq ¾ag	9	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30g	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Gen Pub Service	6	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼ag	8	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
Gen Realty&Util	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .90g	12	18¼	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (1)	9	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 6k †	550	79½	78	79	+ ⅞
Gen Tel (1.60)	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Gen Tire & R (1g)	6	17¾	17	17¾	+1
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	21	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	70	70	70	—1
Gimbel Bros .45g	27	10¾	10⅛	1o⅜	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	82	82	82	+ ½
Glidden Co (.90g)	6	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	
Gobel (Adolf)	9	1	1	1	
Goebel Brew (.20)	*10	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Gold&Stock T 6 †	2o	83	83	83	—2
Goodrich (B.F) 1g	30	37¼	36½	37¼	+ ⅜
Goodrich pf (5)	2	100¼	100½	100½	
Goodyear T&R (2)	41	34½	34⅛	34½	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	5	106⅛	10o ..	106⅛	
Goth Hosiery (¼a)	5	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	43	1⅛	1	1	
Granby Con M .60	17	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Granite C S 17½ag	5	9	8¾	8¾	
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	33½	33¼	33¼	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct.2e	2	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	2o	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	15	23¾	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
Green (H L) (2a)	1	45	45	45	+ ½
Greyhound Corp 1a	22	17½	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	2	11¼	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
Grum Airc En 1g	15	10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	15	3¼	3½	3½	— ¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio	3o	6¼	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob&O pf2½ag	13	3o	29½	3o	+1
Gulf Oil (1a)	16	45¼	44¾	45⅛	— ⅜
Hall Print (1a)	8	16

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	3⅞	4⅝
American Barge Line Co	9⅜	10½
American Hardware Co	26¾	27¾
American Manufacturing	34½	37½
American Manufac 5 pf	86¾	..
American Wringer Co	7	7¾
†Amoskeag Company	14¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	33¼	36¼
Appleton Company	2¾	3⅞
Applied Arts Corp	38¼	41½
Arlington Mills	30¾	37¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	1¼	2
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	13½	17
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	21¼	23¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	107½	..
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	5⅜	6½
Bendex Home Appliance	12⅜	13½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	95¾	..
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	99½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	19½	21
Boston Wharf Company	22¼	39
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	1.30	1.80
Brown Co	27¼	30¼
Brown Co pf	5⅝	6¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	39	..
Central Railway Signal A	28¼	31
Chapman Valve Manufac	15¼	16½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	27½	30
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	35¾	37
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	34	36
Domestic Finance Corp pf	69¼	72½
Draper Corporation	15⅞	17¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	5⅞	7¼
Eastern Corporation	17¾	19¼
Eastern Corporation pf	7⅞	8¾
Erelon Co	11½	13
Family Loan Society Inc	23½	25¾
Family Loan Society pf A	43¾	47½
Food Fair Stores Inc	28¼	30¼
Fruit of the Loom	14⅜	15⅞
General Fire Extinguisher	19¼	21½
General Machinery	8½	9¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	37	40
Goodall Worsted Company	11½	13
Graton & Knight Co	93¼	97¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	31¾	34¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¾	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	84¾	..
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	15	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	2	2¾
Harrington & Richardson	3	4½
Haskelite Mfg Co	15¾	17½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16¾	18
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15½	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	24¼	26½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	32¼	34½
Hooker Electro Chem	6¾	7¼
International Machine Tool	49	..
Keith George E Co	7⅞	9¼
Kendall Company	18⅞	20¾
Kennedy' Inc pf	33¾	35¾
Landers Frary & Clark	23¼	25¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¼	23¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	107½	..
Lincoln Stores pf	5½	6
Long-Bell Lumber Co	104	108
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	36¾	39¾
Marathon Paper Mills	57	60¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	38¼	41½
Merck & Co	109½	113½
Mercy & Co 4½ pf	38¾	39
Merrimack Manufacturing	58⅜	60¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	18⅜	20⅞
†Metal & Thermit Corp	9¼	10¾
Millers Falls Company	21¾	23¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	14¾	16⅝
Nashawena Mills	64¾	..
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	28⅝	32
Nashua Manufacturing Co	66¾	70¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	25⅛	27½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	4¾	5⅜
National Chemical & Mfg	11⅞	13⅜
National Shirt Shops	54¾	59¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	40¾	44
Newmarket Manufac Co	34½	38½
Nicholson File Company	37¾	41
Nonquitt Mills	7½	8½
Ohio Finance	39	42
Panhandle East Pipe Line	13⅜	15½
Parker Appliance	112	116½
Plymouth Cordage Company	82	..
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	84	..
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W pf	97	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅞	3⅜
*Saco Lowell Shops Inc	26¼	28½
*Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	50¾	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	32¼	35¼
Sanford Mills	23½	26
Submarine Signal Co	4½	5¾
Tampax Inc	2	2½
Triumph Explosive Inc	14¾	16¼
United Elastic Corp	58¾	60¼
US Envelope Company	117	122
US Envelope Co 7 pf	4	..
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	101½	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	21¼	23¾
†Wamsutta Mills Inc	7¾	8¾
Warner & Swasey Co	38¾	43½
Warren Bros Class B	10⅜	11⅝
Warren Bros Class C	44¾	47¾
West Point Manufacturing	10⅝	11⅞
Wickwire Spencer Steel	1	1½

*Ex-dividend; †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	19¼	21
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	..
Brockton Gas Light	6½	7⅝
Central Maine Power 6 pf	104½	112½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	118	122
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	92½	..
Conn Light & Power	39	41½
Eastern Utilities Assn	22	24
Eastern Utilities Assn conv	19¾	1⅞
Fall River Gas Works	21½	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	35¾	38½
Green Mountain Power pf	97¼	99½
Hartford Electric Light	97¼	100
Haverhill Electric	34	38½
Haverhill Gas Light	13½	14½
Holyoke Water Power	15¾	16
Lawrence Gas & Electric	26	..
Lowell Electric Light	35¾	38¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	73½	79½
Mass Power & Light pf	14⅞	16¾
Mass Utilities Assn pf	31	33¼
Narragansett Elec pf	85¼	88½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	17¾	18⅞
N E Gas & Electric $5 pf	42¾	45¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	81¾	85¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	75¾	78¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	19¼	21⅝
N E Public Serv $7 pf	28¾	30⅝
N E Public Serv $6 pf	20	..
Newport Electric	7⅞	8¾
Providence Gas	108½	113½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	32	34½
R I Pub Serv pf	7¾	9⅜
Rockland Light & Power	18¾	19⅞
Springfield Gas Light	101½	..
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	23¼	25¼
Western Mass Companies	..	..

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	44¾	47¼
First National (2)	315	335
Merchants National (12)	1400	..
†New England Trust (30)	52	57
National Rockland (2)	22¼	24½
National Shawmut (1)	187	..
Pilgrim Trust (8)	123	130
Second National (4)	297	..
†State Street Trust (8)	9½	10½
United States Trust (.50)	15¾	17½
United States Trust pf (.80)	50	55

Webster & Atlas (2)
†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.50)	43	45½
Continental Illinois (4)	99¼	103¼
First National Chicago (10)	372	377
Pennsylvania Co (1.80)	32¼	34¾

Insurance Stocks

Aetna Casualty (4a)	135½	143½
Aetna Insurance (1.80a)	53¾	56¼
Agricultural Life (1.20a)	33¼	35
Agricultural (3a)	78	81½
American Alliance (1a)	21½	23½
American Casualty Co	10¾	11¾
American Equitable (1)	18¾	20¼
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	14¾	16¼
American Ae-Insurance (1⅛g)	15¼	16¾
American Reserve	60¼	62¾
American Surety (2½)	6¾	7¾
Baltimore American (.20a)	82½	87½
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	980	585
Boston (16a)	30¾	22¾
Camden Fire (1)	17¼	19¼
City of New York (1g)	21	37¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	35½	37¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38¾	41¼
Federal (1.40)	41	44½
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	62½	66½
Fireman Fund (EF) (3)	87½	91½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12¾	13¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	37	40½
General Reinsurance (2)	46½	49½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	17¾	19¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44¾
Globe & Republic (½)	37¾	39¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	37	39
Hanover (1.20)	92¾	97¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	44	47
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	30½	32½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	14¾	15⅞
Homestead (½g)	82¼	84¾
Insurance Co N American (2½g)	37¾	40¾
Jersey Insurance N Y (1½)	8¾	10
Knickerbocker (1½)	5¾	6¾
Maryland Casualty	50	73
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	7¾	8½
Merchants&Mfs of N Y (.40)	46¾	49¾
Merchants Fire Assocl (1½a)	57½	60¼
National Fire (2)	79¾	81½
National Liberty (.20a)	188	196
National Union (3a)	27½	29½
New Am Casualty (1½g)	31	33½
New Brunswick (1½a)	44¾	47½
New Hampshire (1.80a)	15¾	17¾
New York Fire (.80)	23¾	24¾
North River (1)	4¼	5
Northeast Insurance	88½	93
Northern (3a)	106½	111½
Pacific Fire (5)	46¼	48¾
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	11¾	13½
Peerless Casualty Company	84¼	88¾
Phoenix (2a)	14¼	16¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	36½	38¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	5½	7
Reinsurance Cor NY (.075a)	26	28
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	21¾	23¾
Reserve (Pr) Insurance (1.20a)	296	306
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	48¼	50¾
Seaboard Surety (½g)	35¾	37¾
Security (1.40)	123½	129
Springfield (4½a)	84½	88¼
Standard Accident	471	486
Travelers (16)	35¾	37½
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	48¼	51
United States Fire (2)	70	75
United States Guarantee (1.80a)	31½	33½
Westchester (1.20a)	44	Paid last

a—Also extra or extras. e—Paid last year. g—Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.80	3.06
Amerex Holding	22.00	23.875
American Business Shares	3.04	3.34
Axe Houghton Fund	12.11	13.02
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.24	104.42
Boston Fund	15.31	16.35
Broad Street Investing	26.11	27.18
Bullock Fund	13.40	14.69
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.60
Century Shares Trust	27.56	29.63
Chemical Fund	9.30	10.07
Christiana Securities Co	2165.00	2200.00
Commodity Corp	34.75	37.75
Consolidated Investment Tr	1.12	1.23
Dividend Shares	19.53	20.97
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	11.38	12.20
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	27.61	29.69
Equitable Invest Corp	30.75	33.00
Equity Corp $3 pf	16.41	17.67
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.98	20.87
Fund Investors Inc	29.62	31.85
General Capital	4.94	5.32
General Investors Trust	18.03	19.39
Incorporated Investors Tr	.80	.88
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	1.00	1.30
Inst Sec: Insurance Group		
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked
B-1	29.05	24.48
B-2	27.78	12.37
B-3	29.85	9.33
B-4	9.26	3.86
K-1	16.65	17.96
Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	38.30	....
†Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	36.90	....
Maryland Fund	4.90	5.50
Mass Invest Tr	19.26	20.71
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.41	10.12
Mass Inv Trust	8.67	10.57
Mutual Invest	1.15	1.28
Nation Wide Voting	11.36	12.25
New England Fund	18.25	19.875
Old Colony Tr Assoc	43	..
Plymouth Fund Inc	12.69	13.65
Putnam Fund	5.75	6.25
Quarterly Income Shares	11.975	13.26
Railway & Light Sec	104.00	....
Railway & Light Sec pf	3.06	3.36
Repub Invest Fund	86.89	93.65
Scudder Stevens & Clark	12.81	13.65
Spencer Trask Fund	73.65	79.14
State Street Invest	.43	....
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.67	.70
Trusteed Industry Shrs	15.18	16.70
Wellington Fund		

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	3.75	6.50
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	3.52	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.42	....
Diversified Tr C	3.40	....
Diversified Tr D	5.05	5.75
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.05
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.43	5.15
Nation Wide Sec	3.45	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.00	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.03	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	3.55	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	3.47	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	3.10	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.12	....
Super of Am Tr AA	15.00	....
US Elec Li & Pow "A"	1.60	....
US Elec Li & Pow "B"	1.55	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.75	2.125
First Boston Corp	20.75	22.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	102½	105
California Wat Ser	4	1961	109¾	....
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	95¼	99
Indianapolis Water	3½	1958	107	....
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1958	101¾	104½
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	98¾	101½
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	101	103¾
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	100½	103
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	100¾	103¾
Scr Spr Er W Ser	5	1967	103	104½
So Bay Cons	5	1950	83¾	86¾
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	107	....

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 1
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20

What's Ahead for **STOCKS if Germany Collapses?**

WHAT would happen to stocks should Germany collapse tomorrow? Spectacular Russian gains, Moscow diplomatic victory, and constantly increasing destruction by air power, are heavy blows at German morale. Will the German home front collapse unexpectedly as in 1918? No one can say—but it is an eventuality for which every investor should be prepared.

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Present Scarcity Economy Seen Likely to Continue Indefinitely

Second of a series of articles on postwar international trade.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The previous article published last week pointed out that for two or three years after the war is over, world trade is due to be dominated by "scarcity economy," with all emphasis on imports rather than exports, and with the nations striving to get goods, services, and machinery, rather than to run up "favorable" balances of gold due them from foreign countries.

It was pointed out that most observers expect this, but most observers also doubt that this type of "scarcity economy" will outlast the period of world "reconstruction."

And in fact it would appear on the surface that it is the immense shortages—the devastation, destruction, and starvation of the world—which will require this international "scarcity system" for a couple of postwar years or so. It would seem offhand that when these shortages are made up the world will "go back" to something more familiar and more like the prewar global economy.

The question is fundamentally one of whether the leading industrial nations, particularly the United States and Great Britain, will continue on a domestic "scarcity economy" for more than a limited postwar period. For the nature of world trade relations is in large part determined by the fundamental nature of domestic trade in such countries.

When they were in a surplus economy, so was the rest of the trading world. When they shifted during war to a scarcity economy so did the rest of the world.

Effect on South America

This is well illustrated by the effect of the change in the economy of the United States on that of South America in the last three years i. e., since the United States' defense program started. South America is now also on a scarcity economy.

To begin with, it is likely that the scarcity economy, or system of inflation-and-allocations, will continue in the leading industrial countries considerably more than two years, or in other words considerably longer than it did after World War I—i. e., through 1919 and 1920 only. The 1918 system of controls was promptly abandoned after the Armistice, permitting the subsequent reconstruction period, with its heavy demand for goods and services, to blow its top off in 18 months in an inflation of prices.

This lack of either allocations, rationing or other method of price control permitted the buying power deferred from 1917 and 1918 to exhaust itself very rapidly and the postwar supply of goods to move quickly into speculative hands which first held it off the market and then threw it back. This is not likely to happen again.

There is general agreement that wartime controls must be continued for some time into the peace, and their very continuance is bound to rationalize, eke out, and prolong the effect of today's huge deferred buying power, on postwar markets. The "interim" postwar period of scarcity economics, both international and domestic, is likely to last considerably longer than a generation ago, even if its days are ultimately numbered.

For mere shortage, war waste, and destruction are only half the cause of the present scarcity economy—only one side of it, one half of the equation, one part of the basic formula of scarcity economics, which is "demand exceeds supply." Not only is supply short. Demand, in the form of money, is also long.

An enormous backlog of this money supply has appeared in every country. In the less industrialized or less militarized countries it has blown up into old-fashioned inflation—a universal phenomenon from China to Spain. In the stronger industrial countries it has been dammed back, piled up, or partially "sterilized" by rationing and allocation.

Even this, however, is not the primary cause of scarcity economics, of today's or the postwar brand. The new scarcity economics is the product of inflation-and-allocations-or-rationing, and these in turn are the result of a change in underlying political conditions which brought in Fascism in Germany and the New Deal in the United States as protests against the miseries of unemployment.

In other words, it was not the war which has brought the new combination of inflation and rationing, but the new political attitude toward employment—in short the new insistence on full employment.

German Formula

It was the Germans who first hit on the new inflation-and-rationing formula—or rather who copied it from the American industrial mobilization of 1918, which in turn was modeled after the primitive system of inflation-and-allocations developed empirically by Britain, France, and Germany beginning in 1915.

The Germans wanted jobs in the 'thirties, and were taught to want armament—both of them without gold or foreign markets. They got both by inflation. They also wanted stable prices at the same time—and they got them by rationing.

The American people also wanted jobs in the 'thirties, and badly enough to sweep away the gold standard, balanced budgets, and to a considerable extent the freedom of commodity prices and movements—in other words, badly enough to invite both inflation and government control of basic commodity movements and prices.

The makings of scarcity economics antedate the war. It comes from inflation and rationing. And these in turn result from political changes which not only were here before the war but seem to be here for good. They are pressure for full employment, which means inflation, and pressure for protection of the common man and his family against the results of inflation—which means rationing and allocations.

This appears to be true not only of the United States but of Britain and of Russia. And it is likely to be true of liberated Europe—or else there will be another war. Let demand fall below supply, and unemployment will threaten. Let unemployment threaten, and inflationary forces again come into play, and allocations and rationing are politically necessary.

Illustration of 1921

As a single illustration, it may be recalled that in 1921, the United States budget was balanced—though there were 6,000,000 men unemployed. It is inconceivable that this could happen again.

Hence a scarcity economy based on inflation and rationing seems here to stay in the major industrial countries. When apparent scarcities of goods no longer force it, scarcities of jobs will do so.

And if demand continues to exceed supply in the major industrial countries, it will almost certainly continue to do so in international trade. That is, trade will be between countries witha high intake pressure and a low outgo pressure. With each major industrial country an economic partial vacuum, the major prewar conditions of international trade will remain reversed. Tariffs will continue as now to be breached, suspended, by-passed or forgotten in the pressure to import.

Devices to press exports, such as subsidies, devaluated currencies, and the like, will remain only historic bogies. The present scarcity economy, instead of lasting only for the "reconstruction period," is likely to go on indefinitely, with a return to prewar conditions only a nostalgic hope on the part of incorrigible die-hards.

(To be continued)

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	111½	116⅝
Liberty Aircraft	8⅝	11
N E Airlines	5¼	6¼
Piper Aircraft	5¼	6¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co	4¾	5¼

Alaska Packers Pays $5

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Directors of the Alaska Packers Association have declared a dividend of $5, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20. The previous payment was $3 on April 30.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
20	Acme Wire	22	22	22
200	Agri Ship B	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Ainsworth	1	1	1
100	Air Investors	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
600	Aire Accessr	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Air-Way El Ap (.20g)	3	3	3
100	Air-Way El Ap pf (.30g)	28	28	28
135	Allied Prod A (1⅜)	43½	43½	43½
100	Alum Ltd (.50a)	110†	110	110
200	Alum Ltd pf (6)	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Alum Goods (.60g)	10	10	10
50	Alum Ind (.80)	28	27½	27½
100	Am Book (3)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
400	Am Cen Mfg (1⅛g)	34	34	34
100	Am CP&LA (1⅛g)	31	30	31
200	Am CP&L new (.80g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Am Cit P&LB	41¼	39½	41½
900	Am Cyan B (.80a)	1	1	1
2000	Am & Fgn P war	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
300	Am ForkaHoe (⅝g)	36	35½	36
2500	Am Gas & El (1.60)	100½	100½	100½
135	Am G&E pf (4⅝)	34	34	34
25	Am Gen 43 pf (2)	25¾	23¾	25½
200	Am Laun Mch (1⅛g)	16½	16½	16½
300	Am Light & T (1.20)	1	1	1⅛
1000	Am Maracaibo	10⅛	9¾	10⅛
5200	Am Republics (.10g)	⅛	⅛	⅛
17400	Am Superpow	12½	12	12⅝
1900	Am Superpow pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
400	Am Thread pf (¼)	3½	3¾	3¾
900	Am Writ Pap	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Anch Post F (.15g)	2	2	2
100	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	12½	12½	12½
100	Apex Elec Mfg (⅛g)	3¼	3⅞	3¼
400	Ark Nat Gas	3¼	3	3¼
5300	Ark Nat Gas A	96	96	96
10	Ark P&L pf (7)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Art Met Wks (.60)	6	6	6
300	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	3½	3½	3½
50	Asso Tel&Tel A	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Atlan C Fish (¼g)	8	8	8
400	Atl Rayon (⅛g)	1¼	1⅛	1¼
700	Atlas Corp war	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Atlas Ply (.80g)	19½	19¼	19¼
300	Babcock & Wil	29½	29¼	29½
2000	Baldwin Loco war	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Baldwin Rub	1½	1½	1½
800	Barium Stl	⅞	⅞	⅞
1100	Berk & Gay Furn	7	7	7
300	Birds & Fdy (½g)	14¾	13¾	14¾
2200	Bliss (E W) (3)	45	45	45
200	Blue Ridge	6¼	6	6
50	Blue Rid cv (3d)	72	72	72
20	Bohack (HC)	18	17	18
20	Bohack (HC) 1pf (4k)	73½	..	..
200	Bowm-Bilt H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Bras Tr L&P (h13⅛g)	9½	9⅜	9⅜
600	Bresse Corp (1.20g)	3½	3½	3½
2800	Brewst Aero	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1200	Bridgpt Oil	4½	4	4½
200	Brill A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Brill B	4	4	4
100	Brit Celan	3½	3½	3½
200	Brown F&W	19	18½	19
1900	Brown-F Dist	77	77	77
30	Brown P Dist $5 pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	Brown Rubber	9¼	9¼	9¼
500	Buckeye P L (.80)	14¼	13⅝	14¼
5200	Buf N&EP pf	94½	93	94½
150	Buf N&EP 5 pf	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	29	29	29
50	Burco cv pf	3¼	3	3¼
900	Burry Biscuit	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Cab El Prod vte	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Calamba Sug	5⅝	5½	5⅝
300	Cal El Pow	4	3¾	4
700	Callite Tung	1¼	1¼	1¼
1100	Can Marconi	45	45	45
50	Carnation (1)	12	11½	12
1800	Cartier Corp	3½	3½	3½
600	Catalin Am (.10e)	1	1	1
400	Can & SW Ut	9¼	9	9
200	Cen-Hud G&E (.68)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Cen Ohio Stl	5½	5½	5½
2100	Cessna Aire	12	12	12
100	Cherry-Burrell	93	93	93
150	Chesebrough	80½	79½	79½
75	Chi Flex Shaft	6½	6½	6½
100	Cri Riv & Mch	16¾	16	16
275	Childs pf (4)	11¼	10¾	11¼
13500	Cities Service	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
1000	Cities Service pf	77½	74¾	77½
300	Cities Service B	7½	7½	7½
300	City Auto Stpg (.60)	11½	11½	11½
500	Cleve Tract (1½g)	11	11	11
400	Clinch Coal (⅝g)	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Club Al Uten	3	3	3
2300	Colon Devel	4¼	4⅛	4½
1800	Colonial Airl	6¾	6	6
300	Colo Fuel&I war	3¼	3	3¼
50	Colts PF Arm (2¼g)	43½	43½	43½
160	Colum G&E pf (6)	83	83	83
1100	Comlth&Sou war	1-32	1-32	1-32
50	Comm Sh M vte (.30g)	10	10	10
100	Conn Gas & Coke	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4¼	4	4¼
600	Cons Gas Util	31½	31½	31½
25	Cons Min & S (h1a)	5½	5½	5½
200	Cons Ret Stra (⅝g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1300	Cons Textile	100½	100½	100½
50	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	8½	8½	8½
400	Cont Roll & Stl (1g)	11	10¾	11
800	Cooper-Bess (½g)	38½	38½	38½
200	Coop-B pr pf (3)	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Copper Range (½g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Corroon & Rey	8¼	8¼	8¼
20	Cor&Reyn1 (7½g)	2½	2	2
1600	Creole Petro	25½	25¼	25½
900	Creole Pet (½g)	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Croft Brewing	3½	3½	3½
100	Crown C Pet (.10g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
1100	Crown Drug (.10g)	10½	10½	10½
50	Crystal Oil R pf	15¼	15¼	15½
3300	CubanAtlSug (1g)	18¾	17¼	18¾
500	Darby Pet (1g)	22¼	22¼	22¼
50	Davenp Hos (⅝g)	14	14	14
80	Dayton Rub (1)	34	33¾	34
40	Dayton Rub A (2)	34	..	..
200	Deuterium&Ma (.30g)	3	2

Sarno, Manly Against Post-Season Games

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Brown University's Thanksgiving Day game with Colgate on Nov. 25 appears likely to ring down the curtain on New England's football season this fall, for any additional games to the ones already scheduled seem out of the question now.

At least such was the intimation at yesterday's grid writers' meeting at the Kenmore, when both Coach Lew Manly of Tufts and Coach Moody Sarno of Boston College put themselves on record as opposing any post-season contest for their boys.

Charity Game

Originally it had been suggested that Boston College and Tufts get together in the name of charity at Harvard Stadium and play a game for the "Boston championship." Then shouts were heard from elated Eagle followers, impressed by B. C.'s large margin of victory each Saturday, for a continuation of the series with Holy Cross. As both of these games were proposed for Nov. 27, one of course would have to be dropped, and with neither coach in favor of the idea, chances are that both games will be pigeonholed.

Said Manly: "I have no enthusiasm for a post-season game with Boston College. Other colleges took time off for exams, but Tufts went right ahead Saturday after Saturday. By boys have played enough. With their work in the Naval program, in addition, they have done more than their share."

Different Story

Said Sarno: "Holy Cross is a different story from Camp Hingham and Brooklyn College. They have a good line up there at Worcester, and I can't see my 160-pound end, Shea, throwing a block that would stick on that big tackle, Connor. I can just see their center, Titus, waiting behind the line for our halfback, Cahill, to come through. Even though I might like to have the game played, my better judgment says no."

Of course these coaches do not have the last word in determining athletic policies or scheduling games, but their opinions go far towards influencing athletic directors and others in control. It seems now as though any championship for Boston will have to be determined on a compartive-score basis, for both Tufts and B. C. meet Harvard, even though they do not meet each other.

* * *

Briefs: Coach Skip Stahley of Brown was a first-time visitor this fall, and modestly took congratulations for the Bruins' victories over Princeton and Yale. His explanation: "The boys' unquenchable spirit and will to win."

* * *

The Skipper was really pleased over that 21-20 win over the Elis. "Yale got 16 first downs to our six, and they gained more ground both by rushing and by passing than we did, but if anyone wants the statistics he can have them. I'll take the 21 points." Stahley is not too concerned over Coast Guard next Saturday, but the last two Brown opponents—Army and Colgate—have him traveling in circles.

* * *

Henry Lamar, whose team was 50 per cent better against Camp Edwards last Saturday over its early season showing, according to Tufts' scouts, said all credit was due to Paul Perkins, newly returned fullback. "He made the offense go," Henry declared, "and on the whole he picked the entire team up. For the first time this season the team played like a team." Lamar also disclosed that the Edwards' coach, Lieut. Clell Barton, has veen given a new assignment. "It is a promotion for him," he said, "for the authorities at the camp were pleased with his work in the athletic office."

* * *

Manly was happy with his 6-0 victory over Bates, even though the Jumbos had won by 31-7 earlier this fall. "Bates' field is made of clay and holds water beautifully," he declared, "and it had rained the whole week up there before the game. The ball had a pound and a half of mud on it. But my gang held together and capitalized on the breaks."

* * *

Arthur Sampson reported for Coach Earl Brown of Dartmouth, and revealed that the Indians had several question-marks due to injuries for Saturday's game here at Fenway Park with Cornell. Larry Bartnick, Don Alvarez, George Evans, and Jackie Sayres are all sidelined for a while, and one or two of them may not see action against the Big Red.

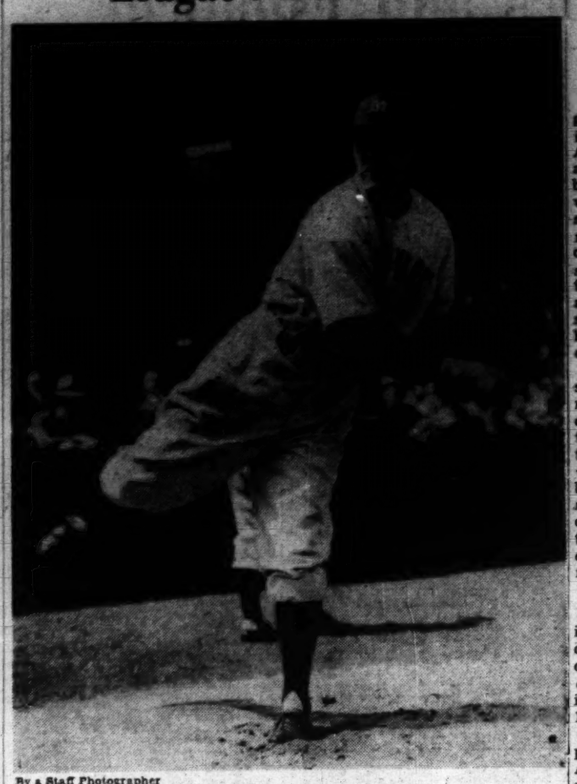
* * *

Sammy thoroughly agreed with Stahley on the statistics vs. points business. "We lost to Penn by one point in our third game even though we pushed the Quakers all over Franklin Feld," he pointed out. "Today Penn is listed in the first 10 teams of the country while Dartmouth is down deep in the second 10. Dartmouth did better against Penn according to the statistics than Army did. That one-point loss was a terrible thing for us."

Checker Tourney

The New England Checker Association will conduct its ninth annual tourney day on Armistice Day at the Boston Y. M. C. U. Checker Club, 48 Boylston Street, Boston. Tourneys for the championship of New England and for Class B and C players will be held. All play will start promptly at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

League's Best Man



By a Staff Photographer

Spurgeon "Spud" Chandler

This New York Yankee pitching ace, who won 20 games for the world champions during the regular season and added two more victories in the World Series with the St. Louis Cardinals, today became the American League's most valuable player for 1943. He polled 246 votes, to Luke Appling's 215. Rudy York finished third with 152.

Spurgeon Chandler Voted Most Valuable in American

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Spurgeon "Spud" Chandler still is winning. The big right-hander who won 20 regular season games for the New York Yankees and then won two World Series games has won the poll to determine the American League's most valuable player for 1943.

Receiving 12 out of 24 first-place votes and a point total of 246 out of a possible 336, Chandler led Luke Appling, Chicago White Sox shortstop and league batting champion, by 31 points, with Appling providing the only serious competition.

The choice was made by a committee of 24 members of the Baseball Writers' Association, each committeeman voting for 10 men in order of preference. Each first-place vote was good for 14 points, second place nine, third eight, etc.

The remaining 12 first-place votes were divided among five players, with Appling getting five, Rudy York of the Tigers and Bob Johnson of the Washington Senators one each, Bill Johnson of the Yankees three, and Bill Dickey of the Yankees two.

Appling was the only player to be mentioned among the 10 choices by every voter. Chandler missed out by one, and York was on the lists of 20 of the scribes. In all, 38 players were mentioned, with the Yankees topping the list with eight nominees. Detroit, Washington, Cleveland and Boston each had five players named, Philadelphia four, and St. Louis and Chicago three each.

Chandler, aside from missing out entirely on one voter's list, was named not lower than sixth on the 23 others, and Appling was not placed lower than fifth with the exception of one ninth-place vote. Rudy York finished in third place with a point total of 152. Bill Johnson was fourth with 135, and Bob Johnson fifth with 116. From that point on the point totals dropped sharply, with Dick Wakefield of Detroit next in line with 72.

Chandler just finished his seventh, and best, year with the Yankees. He came up from Newark in 1937 to pitch in 12 games. However, until this year he had been dogged by misfortunes. He also was somewhat in the shadow of such hurlers as Red Ruffing and Lefty Gomez. As a result, this was the first year everything was favorable, and he took full advantage of it. He trained in the South, came North in fine condition and all season was the mainstay of the Yankee mound staff. The voting, with points received by each man:

Chandler 246, Appling 215, York 152, Bill Johnson 135, Bob Johnson 116, Wakefield 72, Nick Etten, New York, 61; Bill Dickey, New York, 58; Vernon Stephens, St. Louis, 49; Lou Boudreau, Cleveland, 40; Paul Trout, Detroit, 38; George Case, Washington, 37; Charley Keller, New York, 31; Bobby Doerr, Boston, 21; Al Smith, Cleveland, 19; Gerald Priddy, Washington, 17; Oris Hockett, Cleveland, 14; Don Gutteridge, St. Louis, 13; Early Wynn, Washington, 13; Jim Bagby, Cleveland, 11; Pinky Higgins, Detroit, 8; Roger Cramer, Detroit, 8; Chet Laabs, St. Louis, 6; Jake Early, Washington, 6; Joe Kordon, New York, 4; Roger Wolff, Philadelphia, 4; Lamar Newsome, Boston, 3; Joe Cronin, Boston, 3; Jess Flores, Philadelphia, 3; Gordon Maltzberger, Chicago, 3; Frank Crosetti, New York, 2; Ken Keltner, Cleveland, 2; and Pete Fox, Boston; Ralph Hodgin, Chicago; Johnny Murphy, New York; Dick Siebert, Philadelphia; Jim Tabor, Boston, and Hal Wagner, Philadelphia, 1 each.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Don't be surprised if Holy Cross and Louisiana State turn up in Miami's Orange Bowl New Year's Day—in spite of what happened to Steve Van Buren and Co., Saturday . . . The committee has been working on that pair and is willing to laugh off one game to get two civilian teams . . . And all the arrangements have been made to transport a full squad of eastern stars to San Francisco for the Shrine East-West game (if they can find enough stars) . . . Plans for a war bond pro football show here Thanksgiving Day have been abandoned because George Marshall wouldn't lend his Redskins for scrimmages with the Giants, Dodgers and Steagles.

* * *

Two big questions were tossed at Lieut. Commander Mal Stevens, Sampson Naval Station coach, at yesterday's football writers' lunch . . . When Mal was telling about Russ Strait, 17-year-old Sampson back whol'll "be All-America in a couple of years" after he advances to the Naval Academy, Lieut. Commander Rip Miller, Navy line coach, demanded: "How's that guy on long division and what's his Congressman's name?" . . . Then a scribe asked what had become of Bill Maceyko of Cornell . . . "We've got him," replied Mal, "but he's not as good as our regular halfback, Andy Stopper."

* * *

It the Cincinnati Reds can't get the Indiana U. field house for spring training during daylight hours next spring, they may do their training there after dark. . . . Larry MacPhail really must have started something when he inaugurated night baseball in Cincinnati. . . . Tubby Crawford, a pole vaulter, recently quit the Penn State soccer squad on a Thursday, joined the football team on Friday and played in Saturday's game. . . . Unlike the Marine trainees Penn State lost. Tubby had completed his boot training. . . . One reason why Spud Chandler got the American League most valuable player award was that only two teams—Washington and Cleveland—could beat him this year. . . . While nearly everybody was congratulating Pete Cawthon because the grid Dodgers finally won a game, scout Jack Lavelle offered condolence. "Sorry you lost the draft rights to Bertelli," he said.

* * *

Wilbur Jennings, Richmond (Va.) News-Leader: "Duke University lost about 30 men from its squad of 80 recently by Navy transfers. Now maybe Coach Eddie Cameron can recognize some of his boys. Early in the year Duke's opponents reported that Eddie had so many out for football that he couldn't see from one end of the players' bench to the other."

* * *

Cross off the Del Monte, Calif., Navy Pre-Flight School from your service sports future book. It will be decommissioned early in January . . . Phil Rizzuto and Peewee Reese, rival shortstops at the Norfolk Naval Training and Naval Air Stations this summer, are coming up with a pair of "jayvee" basketball teams . . . Sergt. Al Threadgill, former Temple U. high jumper, recently showed the Camp Ellis, Ill., soldiers how to do it by clearing 6ft. 1½in. while wearing his fatigue uniform and G. I. shoes . . . Lieut. Muzz Patrick, former defense star of the hockey Rangers, is stationed at the Norfolk Prison Reception Center. Still hanging around the penalty box.

Unbending enough to admit that Notre Dame hasn't missed Angelo Bertelli too much, Coach Frank Leahy says that after the Navy game he took Johnny Lujack aside and told him he'd have the responsibility of running the team; that he'd be playing in New York before 76,000 fans, etc. Concluding his speech, Frank assured the youngster, "I feel you will do a magnificent job" . . . Lujack looked at him and, in all seriousness, replied: "Coach, you're absolutely right."

Miss Burgham First

DETROIT (AP)—Three of the top six places in the women's international bowling classic went to Chicago Keglers here with Betty Burgham, Bowling Lanes, Chicago, instructor, sweeping into first place with 1172 pins.

Caddying in Thanksgiving Golf Play a Desirable Job

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here is a bit of real late-season golf news: At least one local club is staging a turkey tournament Armistice Day. Rumor has it that attendance will be of record-breaking proportions. Members who have been seen at the club seldom, if at all, are reported ringing up for starting time, and a companion player. Spotters will be stationed at different points over the course to check the scores and any flagrant violations of the rules, such as "hand mashies" out of bunkers, or caddies kicking balls out of bad lies.

All joking aside, this is the season, normally, when turkey tournaments are on a majority of club dockets, and turkey tournaments this year must be classed as among the major events. Any family man who can take home a sizable gobbler, won by a trusty niblick, a magic putter or a generous handicap, is sure to be forgiven for all the nights dinner grew cold because he was late arriving home from the club.

History Repeats

History is repeating itself on the importance of turkey tournaments during war time, as history so often does. Looking back to the days of the first World War, quoting from an article of Nov. 20, 1917:

"But in these times of high food prices and shortages, the Bay State Automobile Association is going to reduce the cost of living for two members by holding a Thanksgiving golf tournament, giving a Vermont turkey to the winner and a chicken to the winner's caddie."

The word 'caddie' should have been in single quotes, for it seems that members of the Association who were not golfers were invited to act as caddies. The report went on (and its veracity can be personally vouched for by the writer) that the non-golfing members of the Association, "can be seen poring over the season's files of tournaments for automobile dealers, sizing up the possibilities of the various players. They will have to take into account the handicaps, who are the 'cold weather' experts and how different ones are playing at this time."

The suggestion also was made gratuitously by a rank outsider, "that the players oblige their caddies to sign a contract before they start that under no circumstances will they throw down the clubs at some point furthest removed from the clubhouse and say: 'Carry your own clubs the rest of the way; no longer will I labor in a lost cause.'"

Free Advice

Now, there is an idea brought forth from the files of 26 years ago this month just as feasible today as it was then. In every club there are members who know they can't win. It doesn't seem to make any difference how much their handicaps are raised, they can't win. But with a turkey in sight, through some other member's skill, how they could caddie! Fourteen clubs and a heavy leather bag would be child's play. Moreover, how else could they ever have such a grand opportunity to give advice to an expert? Your caddie is one person who can give you advice and not violate the rules. No one is readier to give advice to someone else, at any and all times, than the dub. He tells you you're "looking up," "swaying," "not pivoting," "standing too far from your ball," "playing too much off your left foot" (or your right) and all the others things in the book of "don't do its."

Besides, this idea of members caddying for members has its other good points. Among the other shortages severely felt this fall is that of caddies. They never were so independent. They report if they feel like it, and frequently don't. I know of a good caddie I'd like to sign up for the Wollaston turkey tournament Armistice Day. He's Judge Joe Monahan. He sure is a good caddie. He carried clubs for a player at Belmont last Sunday who came home in 37 and at the sixteenth came within inches of a hole-in-one. The man he caddied for was Judge Monahan.

Once, down in Miami, the judge was toting a fancy bag with almost as many compartments as a Pullman sleeping car. It belonged to his son, Joe, Jr. The judge wasn't doing the carrying himself on that trip. Sunday he had a light little lady's Sunday bag. Page Mrs. Monahan.

Coffman Says Only Pros Are Excluded From Shrine Lineup

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—William M. Coffman of San Francisco, general manager of the annual East-West football game, said here that only pros would be excluded from the lineups of the Jan. 1, 1944, game.

In the past only college seniors have been invited to play. Because of the player-shortage, however, all amateurs will be eligible this year, Coffman said. Andy Kerr of Colgate, and Dud Degroot of Rochester, again are the eastern mentors. Babe Hollingbery of Washington State, will be aided by Homer Morton of Texas A & M, in tutoring the westerners.

According to Coffman's records, the previous 18 games have netted $690,000 for charities. Receipts of the coming games will be divided among the Shrine Hospital and various war agencies.

Cubs Opens March 20

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Cubs will open spring baseball training at French Lick, Ind., March 20, General Manager Jim Gallagher said.

French Lick is the same site on which the Cubs, as well as the Chicago White Sox, pitched their training camps last March.

Late Start Successful

PEKIN, Ill. (AP)—Senior Joe Connelly sat on the Pekin bench all season until the final 45 seconds of the final game, won by East Peoria, 20-13. Subbing at halfback in his first and last appearance, he raced 85 yards for a touchdown.

Vote Placing Irish at Top Is Unanimous

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Coach Frank Leahy, of Notre Dame, believes the Irish-Northwestern football game this Saturday "can go either way," but the sportwriters of the Nation apparently think the South Bend mentor is talking through his hat.

All of the 91 grid experts participating in this week's Associated Press poll to determine the top 10 teams ranked the Irish in first place. This is the first time a team received unanimous backing.

Altogether Notre Dame, on the basis of its 26-0 trouncing of Army, polled a total of 910 points, putting the Irish in a class by themselves. Purdue retained second place, but was far behind with 570 points.

Navy Third

Navy, which bounced back from a Notre Dame licking to hand Penn its first defeat, jumped to third place with Michigan, Iowa Seahawks, Army, Duke, Northwestern, Southern California, and Penn completing the first 10.

"Northwestern has one of the greatest backs in the country in Otto Graham," Leahy told the New York football writers yesterday. "He is a wonder at passing, running, and kicking. I know because I coached him for the All-Star game in Chicago this year."

"We got the breaks to beat Army," Leahy continued without cracking a smile. "I think Northwestern will give us a tough battle. It can go either way. I know a lot of persons will be surprised if they beat us, but not me."

How Teams Ranked

Here's how the teams ranked, counting 10 points for first place, etc.:

1, Notre Dame, 910; 2, Purdue, 570; 3, Navy, 518; 4, Michigan, 486; 5, Iowa Seahawks, 459; 6, Army, 404; 7, Duke, 308; 8, Northwestern, 285; 9, Southern California, 250; 10, Pennsylvania, 131.

Second ten: 11, College of Pacific 113; 12, Washington, 79; 13, Del Montre Pre-Flight 78; Texas Aggies 56; 15, Fourth Air Force, March Field, 48; 16, Texas 34; 17, Tulsa 31; 18, Dartmouth 30; 19, Georgia Tech 23; 20, San Diego Naval Training 20.

Also rans: 21, Great Lakes 13; 22, Colorado College 11; 23, Southwestern Louisiana 10; 24, Arkansas Aggies 9; 25, Bainbridge (Md.) Naval Training 8; 26, Colorado University 2; 27, Randolph Field (Texas) 1.

Pittsburgh Club Returns to Muncie For '44 Training

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates will return to Muncie, Ind., for spring training next year, President William E. Benswanger announced last night.

Benswanger explained that plans for resodding the McCulloch Park infield, and availability of the Ball State Teachers' College athletic field and huge gymnasium of Muncie High School next spring were factors in his decision to return to the 1943 training field.

Further, he said, Cincinnati and Chicago of the National League, Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago of the American League, will train in Indiana, simplifying major league practice games scheduled arrangements for the Pirates.

Hudson Is Leader Of Early Scorers

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9 (AP)—Hudson, Hershey winger, topped the American Hockey League scorers today according to the circuit's first statistics of the new season as released by President Maurice Podoloff.

Hudson has tallied four goals and five assists for nine points, one more than runner-up Burlington of Cleveland.

Waldner of Buffalo, with 16 minutes in the penalty box, led the penalty list.

Leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Hudson, Hershey	4	5	9
Burlington, Cleveland	3	5	8
Trudel, Cleveland	3	4	7
Bartholome, Cleveland	3	3	6
Horeck, Cleveland	3	3	6
Kilrea, Hershey	3	3	6
Hergert, Hershey	2	4	6
N. Smith, Indianapolis	2	4	6
Cook, Cleveland	2	3	5
G. Gauthier, Cleveland	2	3	5
Adolph, Cleveland	1	4	5
W. Smith, Indianapolis	1	4	5

Lynn Waldorf Gets Three-Year Papers

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 9 (AP)—Lynn Waldorf's contract as head football coach at Northwestern University, which expires Aug. 31, 1944, was renewed for three more years, Franklin B. Snyder, Northwestern President, said.

The contract of Wesley Fry, assistant coach, also was renewed, but for a two-year period. Under the terms of the new contracts, the primary responsibility of both Waldorf and Fry will be to coach football, but they also will carry a full program of work in the Physical Education Department and will assist in the physical fitness program for 1,200 Naval V-12 trainees.

European Classified

(Continued from previous page)

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Marines Are Students

Marines on this South Pacific outpost are preparing themselves for their part in the postwar world by completing their educations via the correspondence school method.

Many of those who are high school graduates have enrolled in university extension and many more are taking the courses and subjects offered by the Marine Corps Institute and the United States Armed Forces Institute. The subjects being studied range from Greek to railroad engineering.

It is not uncommon to find a Marine, who has spent a long, dawn-to-dusk day working in the jungle, hunched over a home-made table or desk solving some problem in higher mathematics by lantern light. Radio, telephonics and aerology head the list, closely followed by accounting, economics, business administration, personnel management, law and mechanical courses.

Some of the Marines are completing their high school education by mail. Others are keeping up with their university or college classes, working for the diploma which they would have gotten had they not joined the Leathernecks.—A. P.

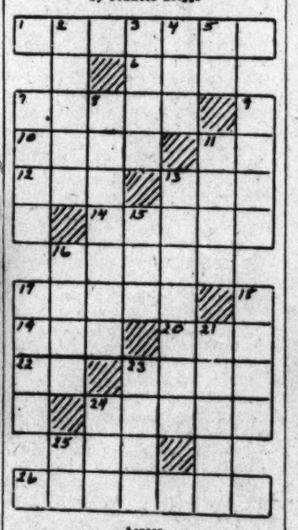
Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: How stimulating to meet a clerk who will meet one half way—you know: the customer is right, if he can prove it.

Indianapolis News: A substitute for butter, that tastes like a cross between butter and cheese, is about to be placed on the market, despite an even greater demand for a synthetic product that will be a cross between steak and potatoes.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What musical sound was made by Whittier's "Barefoot Boy"?
6—What implement is used by hero of Edwin Markham's best-known poem?
7—What orchestra leader is identified by his academic cap and gown?
10—Aluminum sulphate is what?
11—Musical note.
13—Something described as "dreamoral" would be divided into how many parts?
15—In what month was Shelley born (abbr.)
16—Would you plant, roast, or dance a Samba?
16—Clym Yeobright is hero of novel by whom?
17—What screen actor is co-starred with Joan Fontaine in "Constant Nymph"?
18—Bitter vetch.
20—What is highest note of gamut?
22—Articles.
23—Nonsants at Eton College cannot do what?
24—Who, through originality in story-telling, won favor at court of Croesus?
25—Before.
26—One who keeps a daily record of events is what?

Down
2—Who was the famous English authority on games?
3—Who was Noah's oldest son?
4—What is a high, craggy hill?
5—Fodder article.
7—What is first name of Miss Pennigate, Parkington heroine?
8—What is end of two days of work mentioned in song title from film "Dixie" (pl.)?
9—One side of leaf of a book is what?
11—What is first name of heroine of Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor"?
12—Who is hero of a novel by Henry Fielding?
14—Exist.
16—Little Boy Blue carried what instrument?
17—What animal designates Russia in cartoons?
18—What is a poetic name for a torch?
21—Daniel was delivered from what creature?
22—Soothsayer is what?
24—What is name of a southern constellation?
25—East Indies (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Ammonia May Be Listed as a Strategic War Material?

Ammonia, which, chemically speaking, is a simple compound of one atom of nitrogen and three atoms of hydrogen, has an amazing number of uses. Upward of 2,000 industrial applications have been found for ammonia in peace time, and it is one of the unquestionably strategic substances in time of war.

For instance, ammonia enters into the manufacture of such explosives as dynamite (for army engineers and demolition squads) and smokeless powder (witnout which our big guns would emit billows of betraying smoke clouds.) And nitric acid, made from ammonia, is essential in the making of nitrocellulose or guncotton.

Other explosives which stem from ammonia via the nitric acid route include TNT, nitroglycerine, picric acid, and fulminate of mercury for detonators.

Outside the field of explosives, ammonia serves the war for use in armor plate, tanks, guns, etc.

A compound of ammonia, ammonium chloride, is used as an ingredient in the smoke grenades, smoke boxes, etc., used in throw-

rayon
explosives
refrigeration
flame-proofing
smoke-screening
AMMONIA
refining petroleum
hardening steel
fertilizer
plastics
nylon

ing a protective smoke screen around naval and troop movements.

Still another ammonia compound, ammonia sulphate, is serving to protect workers in war plants through its ability, in water solution, to flame-proof clothing of all sorts, from coveralls to hats and socks.

Ammonia is used in cold storage vaults, industrial refrigeration of food for storage and shipping, and in making artificial ice, anhydrous ammonia being an excellent refrigerant due to its affinity for water.

This versatile and vital item also goes into the making of nylon, which, in turn, goes into parachutes and glider tow ropes. It aids in the manufacture of rayor by the cuprammonium process, and goes into the making of plastics used for bomber blisters and noses.

Ammonia even goes into fertilizers which are helping the nation to win the battle of food production.

And it also makes itself useful in the refining of petroleum.

Doing all that for a country at war, it certainly is entitled to be rated as strategic.

—W. P. Keasbey

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

When Some Homes Were Built "On Water"

Many reasons have been given for this early unorthodox building trend, and the most appealing is that of the Scotsman who confessed he built his home on a bridge to avoid paying "ground rent." Left: This handsome Georgian fronted mansion, built by the Duke of Cleveland, is located at Sydney Gardens, Bath. The edifice sits over a picturesque canal which flows into the Avon. Right: This strange-looking house, 300 years old, squats in the center of a small bridge in Ambleside, in the Lake District.

Today's Quotation

Every reform was once a private opinion, and when it shall be a private opinion again it will solve the problem of the age.—EMERSON

In Lighter Vein

Sergeant Pilchock

"Put her in neutral—I'll give you a shove and you won't have to run your motor for the next twenty miles."

Remember?

Yes, sir, it was only three years ago that we were using anti-freeze solutions in car radiators instead of furnaces.—Grit.

A Verse for Today . . .

A wrathful man stirreth up strife: but he that is slow to anger appeaseth strife. — PROV. 15:18

Daily Anecdote

Not to Be Trusted

The late Charles Page Eden, Dean of Oriel College, was once the recipient of grave charges by undergraduates against the college cook.

The Dean sent for the offender, enumerated his various delinquencies, and threatened him with dismissal.

"Mr. Eden," rejoined the cook in a confidential tone, "it's no use attending to what the young men tell you about my dinners."

"Why not?" demanded the Dean.

"Because," replied the cook, "they come to me in just the same way and complain about your lectures."

NEWS ITEM— GIRLS WAIL AS FRANK "SWOONER-CROONER" SINATRA IS CLASSIFIED 1-A.
DON'T WORRY, GIRLS, FRANKIE'S BEEN THROUGH BATTLES BEFORE
BUT, MOTHER, IF HE GOES WHAT'S GOING TO KEEP UP THE MORALE OF US GIRLS ON THE HOME FRONT
CAN'T YOU MAKE HIM HEAD THE WAVES?
CAN'T YOU MAKE HIM LEAD THE WAC
DRAFT BOARD
WHENEVER THIS AMERICAN SINGS ALL OUR WOMEN FACTORY WORKERS SWOON-- HE'S RUINING OUR WAR PRODUCTION
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*According to Rule*

By LE PELLEY

ALL RIGHT... WE'RE MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS! BUT WHAT'S THE IDEA OF TYING US TOGETHER?
MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS ALWAYS DO THAT!
WHAT FOR?
WELL, JUST IN CASE ONE FELLOW SLIPS, THE OTHER..... OOOOPS..
ERK
SOME IDEA, THAT IS!
IT'S IN ALL THE BOOKS...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Always Interesting*

By RODGERS

"Anything on for today?" T.W. asked me this morning—
"Nothing special," I replied. "But I'm sure something interesting will turn up before the day's over."
And sure enough—finally something interesting did turn up!
Supper time!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Learning the Hard Way*

By THE HAGERS

"You left your post!" said Mayor Drake. "That, Waddles, was a big mistake.
That box I placed, sir, in your charge. The saboteur is still at large."
"I'll find that box of dynamite," I quacked. "I'll search both day and night."
This fact I've learned: when we're off guard, It makes our work just twice as hard.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Twenty-Five Years Ago

On October 22, the wireless at Nauen sputtered out an awkward acceptance of President Wilson's terms for an armistice. German soldiers were under strictest orders to refrain from brutalizing subject peoples, U-boats had been ordered to desist from attacking passenger ships. This newspaper observed on the 23rd: "That Germany is going to surrender is unquestionable. That Germany will surrender by Christmas may also be taken for granted."

So the stage was set. The New York Stock Exchange enjoyed six straight million-dollar trading days. Lille was delivered after four years of occupation. Silk shirts and georgette blouses were vogue. Charlie Chaplin's movie, "Shoulder Arms" was the current hit of Broadway.

The Fourth Liberty Loan, for $6 billion, had been oversubscribed by $850 million. The War Labor Board in Washington recognized the essentiality of street-car service by authorizing a wage increase for motormen, conductors, and brakemen. The want-ad sections were crammed with pleas for girls over 16 for light factory work. Gray kid lace boots were $5. And Assistant Secretary of the Navy F. D. Roosevelt announced plans for a $7 million harbor improvement at Honolulu.

By the first of November Colonel House had arrived in Europe, Lloyd George and Balfour had gone to France, Ludendorff had resigned as Chief of the German General Staff. And "Hindustan" was the favorite fox trot of the new American jazz age.

On the eighth came reports of the mutiny aboard the Battleship Kaiser at Kiel. On Sunday the ninth, Marshal Foch replied to the German negotiators: "Proceed to the French outposts by way of the Chermay-Formies-La Capelle Guise Road."

Tuesday morning President Wilson stood before a joint session of a Congress in which the Republicans had just elected a majority and remarked: "It is not now possible to assess the consequences of this great consummation." In London a secretary in the Foreign Office asked, "Have we a leader for the new world of democracy and good will, or is he but a prophet?"

And countless editorials spoke in the rapturous tones of a Boston paper: "It is victory, victory at last. The old day is over; its long dread night of war is past. A new day dawns. Armed imperialism . . . is at an end, its illicit ambitions engulfed in black disaster. Who will now seek to revive it?"

It was November 11, 1918.

Tackling Delinquency

The human mind is beginning to recognize that juvenile delinquency is but outward evidence of a disordered state of public thought and that its correction lies in improved thought—in honest, kindly, just, unselfish thinking.

The further investigators delve into its causes, the more convinced they become that youthful crime stems from erroneous thinking, either on the part of the child, his parents, or society in general. One of the hopeful signs of the times, indeed, is that even practitioners of material medicine now employ mental means to combat certain crimes and diseases. This branch of medical practice is called psychiatry, and some social workers feel that in it lies the answer to the delinquency.

There is another group of thinkers who are equally convinced that discipline alone holds the solution. The Christian Science Monitor today begins a series of articles describing how one juvenile court, avoiding extremes of both theories, has worked out an unusually successful middle course.

It seems wholly proper to point out, however, that even this fine and intelligent experiment goes but part of the way. It has earned high praise for what it has accomplished in regenerating delinquent boys after they have come into conflict with the law. But it is admittedly more or less helpless to affect the conditions which caused the child to get into trouble.

This has been, and will no doubt continue to be, a weakness of all reformative systems that stop short of the fundamental approach. One more step must be taken before society finally cures juvenile delinquency. Men must acknowledge that fundamental need which the Apostle Paul saw, as long ago as the first century of the Christian Era. He said to the people of that day, "Let that mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus." It is still a fact that nothing less than this will suffice.

But in the meantime, whatever systems advance society's thinking in this direction deserve support and acclaim.

Der Führer's Facing It

Germany, the Führer has just spoken to you. Yes, he knows you are feeling a bit uncertain about things. But don't worry; a few executions on the home front will take care of that, at least for a while. He senses your growing desire for peace, even a compromise peace. He is against a compromise peace. (So, you may have noted, are the United Nations.)

Are you afraid? Your Führer will never be afraid. He says: "Everything is possible, but that I should lose my nerve is impossible." And that is all that matters to you. As long as your Führer feels all right, what matter how you feel?

And Germany, are you worthy of Adolf Schicklgruber? That is no small order. Do you hear how he says: "If Germany breaks under the strain, I would not be sorry for it; it would not deserve any better fate"? Do you hear? Adolf is asking Germany to be worthy of him.

Ah, Germany, what a high calling is yours! You still are given a chance—by Hitler if not by the Allies—to make your Führer proud of you, or at least not to disappoint him after all he has done for you.

An Easy-Money War

These columns do not give advice to investors, and we are aware of the perils of speculating even mentally on the course of the stock market. Yet the drop in security prices on the New York Stock Exchange has evoked questions in the public mind which merit some discussion.

The rumor that the "big boys" have inside dope that the war is going to end soon "and war stocks will be worthless" is declared by responsible commentators to be ill-founded. The generals don't think there is going to be a quick ending of the war; they are genuinely and terribly troubled lest such a belief should cause a let-down in the war effort. Indeed, there appears much more danger of inflation, which would ordinarily balloon stocks. What with Congress merely scratching the surface with new taxes and turning a cold shoulder to Administration plans for controlling prices and with labor breaking through the wage controls, the anti-inflation front has suffered worse reverses than German defense lines in the last two weeks.

But the logic or illogic of the market is not our chief concern. We are thinking more of the fact that what must be for most people the best of good news—a hope that the killing and all the other hateful things of war will soon end—comes to some as bad news. This is not merely to condemn the owning of war stocks—although a rush to sell them is evidence that there have been profits in the war which were not wholly recaptured by taxes.

Indeed, the American people might be shocked to find out how many of them would be hit in their pocketbooks by peace. It is not too much to say that a majority have profited financially by the war. Many have had to work harder, many have had higher living costs without increased incomes. But for America as a whole, wartime has been a boomtime.

No one relishes the picture of himself as a profiteer. It may be that a nation so far from the actual fighting fronts can only get itself into the most effective war production by the incentive of higher profits, prices and wages. It would take an amount of regimentation America has never tolerated to make a wealth-draft work. Yet individually we can revolt against the materialistic sense which would make this an easy-money war.

The Lady Next Door says she hears the frigidity of the coming Winter may be determined by the length of the wool on brown caterpillars, but she does not intend to go out on a measuring expedition.

Some of the girls in the war plants may have done great repair jobs with a hairpin, but they should remember when they return home to reach for a rolling pin and not for a monkey wrench.

Representative Doughton, with kind regard for the taxpayer, points out that you can't skin a sheep twice. But the question really is whether you can't still shear the sheep a little closer to the hide.

After his annual three-day leaf-raking job, the Man on the Eight Twenty remarked that he was glad his elms weren't catalpas.

Armistice Day Request

Our Readers Say—

"Abolish Armistice Day"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of the recent trend in this country toward international co-operation, is it not high time that we stopped celebrating Armistice Day? The record of past years shows that on that very day, November 11, 1918, the great American delusion began. Because a complete military victory had temporarily cleared the air, we chose to believe that permanent peace would somehow drop down like refreshing dew all over the earth. Without an effort on our part, this peace would just naturally enforce itself. Refusing to finish the great work begun by triumph of our arms, we threw away all the blood—and the dollars—which had been spent to "make the world safe for democracy," repudiated the League, pulled our small Army of Occupation out of the Rhineland, went into magnificent retirement behind our ocean ramparts and talked impossible rubbish about avoiding foreign entanglements. During the next twenty-three years, the folly of this procedure gradually dawned on us but it took the walloping at Pearl Harbor to make us abandon forever the delusion of isolationism.

It is plain that the Armistice brought no permanent peace, but only a twenty-one-year truce (1918 to 1939) before the battle was resumed again with tenfold fury and expense. Continuous commemoration of Armistice Day tends to perpetuate the fallacy that the Armistice, rather than the final peace settlement, represents the desirable conclusion of a war. This is dangerous psychology right now, when our people should back up Mr. Hull's splendid achievements at Moscow by turning all thought and action toward a permanent and positive ending to the present struggle rather than a temporary and perhaps inconclusive one.

I propose that the Armistice Day holiday be abolished and that Pearl Harbor Day, December 7, be made a national holiday by law. From November 11, 1918, to December 7, 1941, America's star of destiny was in eclipse. Armistice Day, to me, symbolizes this whole depressing period and I dislike to celebrate it. Pearl Harbor Day would stand for the resurgence of the true American spirit of co-operation, helpfulness and friendship.

New York — KENNETH S. VALENTINE

The Atlantic Charter

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Joseph C. Harsch, in an article which appeared recently in The Christian Science Monitor ("Drawing Closer to Russia"), makes several statements which are being repeated by many people over the radio, in books and in the newspapers. It is unfortunate that such statements should appear at this time.

Mr. Harsch seems to believe that the United States will be willing to forego the principles which were laid down in the Atlantic Charter because we (the U. S.) would like to "draw closer to Russia." He believes that "so far as the public record is concerned, American policy still does challenge Russian acquisition of some of the frontiers which Moscow has specified."

One cannot but compare this attitude with that expressed by Bernard Newman in his book, "The New Europe." It is Mr. Newman's belief that the Atlantic Charter must form the basis of the peace after this war. The Charter cannot be accepted in part, nor can it be accepted by only some of the "United Nations"—all must agree to its precepts, otherwise it is worthless and we can be sure that we can prepare with confidence for another greater and more glorious World War. If the United Nations are sincere about the Atlantic Charter there is no need for any nation, including Russia, to acquire territories for purposes of "security." Security against what? Against a Germany, disarmed and under the guidance of the United Nations? No nation need ever fear for its security under the Atlantic Charter, unless it is insincere in its belief in the Charter.

The Atlantic Charter is the greatest gift any nation can receive—unless, of course, it does not wish it. There is no need to bribe any nation to accept the Charter's tenets by promising territory or special privileges.

Fort Devens, Mass. — A READER

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Grass-Grown Trails

The Bookshelf

There are at least three persons who may claim the distinction of having traversed practically every foot of the great trails by which America went West in the eighteen-forties. They are Irene D. Paden; her husband, a cartographer who has mapped all the migration routes, and their son, who grew from grade school age to junior college in the process. It took the vacations of nine years to do it, and their wanderings have skipped only one cutoff west of Fort Hall and such portions of the trails as Federal dams have covered with water.

Sometimes of course it was impossible or impracticable to follow in the very ruts, but it is likely that the Padens kept as near the main-traveled road as did any given wagon train; for there were innumerable side trails, alternate routes and cutoffs. And equally of course, the modern emigrants did not do their exploring consecutively. But Mrs. Paden's judicious arrangement of their findings has resulted in a smooth running narrative, THE WAKE OF THE PRAIRIE SCHOONER (New York: Macmillan. $3).

They drove all the way from their home in California to Independence, Mo., in order to get the very feel of human atoms in the westward tide; for it was from there that most of the Oregon-California bound pioneers set out. Before and between their trips Mrs. Paden did an enormous amount of reading and research, in books, pamphlets, newspapers, diaries and letters, so that the old travelers became to them like companions of the trail. They came to look on them as neighbors, and Mrs. Paden has the happy faculty of passing this on to her readers.

It is surprising to read how clearly visible the traces of the great ox and mule wagons remain today, on prairie sod, in wheat fields, and even on barren rocks. The Padens found ruts several inches deep worn by iron-shod wheels in Rocky Mountain granite. The main trail strikes west from Independence, divides from the Santa Fé a few miles out, creeps along the Kansas River until it intercepts the road from St. Joseph in central Kansas, and then strikes north to the Platte, where it meets the Mormon Trail from Council Bluffs. Then the united caravans went northwest past Laramie and over the Black Hills, through South Pass and to Fort Hall.

Shortly beyond, the Oregon Trail bore to the right and followed the Snake and Columbia. The Californians turned to the left, some of them going to Salt Lake City, others cutting through terrific mountains to the north, but all converging on the blazing sand and alkali of the Humboldt, once the most dreaded but most necessary river in America. Passing the Sink of the Humboldt they crossed the Sierras either by way of the Carson River or the Truckee, the latter made famous by the Donner tragedy.

This is a distinct contribution to historical knowledge; but it is even more, it is history made to come alive. Prairie storms and floods, streams that had to be forded, ferried or swum, Indian alarms and worse, stampedes, hail, dust, alkali, buffalo running, merry-making, weddings, births, sermons, trials by jury, all become amazingly real and personally important. Once more "Oh, Susanna" is the marching song of a whole people on the way to the conquest of half a continent.

K. C. K.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . .
To use books rightly—Ruskin.

"A Flight of Northern Savages" . . .

Why, said Rasselas, should you envy others so great an advantage? All skill should be executed for universal good. . . .

If men were all virtuous, returned the artist, I should with alacrity teach them all to fly. But what would be the security of the good, if the bad could at pleasure invade them from the sky? Against an army sailing through the clouds, neither walls, nor mountains, nor seas, could afford any security. A flight of northern savages might hover in the wind and light at once with irresistible violence upon the capital of a fruitful region that was rolling under them. Even this valley, the retreat of Princes, the abode of happiness, might be violated by the sudden descent of some of the naked nations, that swarm on the coast of the Southern Sea.—From "Rasselas," by SAMUEL JOHNSON. (1759.)

The Theory of the Subsidies

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

The theory of subsidies is that they cost the consumer considerably less in the long run than higher prices. They are used, so far as I know, in all the warring countries, certainly in Canada and Britain. The simplest example of how they work in America is the copper subsidy.

We need all the copper we can possibly get. Most mines can operate profitably at 12 cents a pound. But there are some high-cost mines that must have a higher price to operate. They need 16 cents. What shall America do to get this extra, essential copper? It could let the price of all copper rise to 16 cents. That would bring in the marginal mines, but it would raise prices and profits to all the others. Or it can grant a subsidy (which is being done) to the high-cost mines, paying them more but keeping the general price level at 12 cents.

This subsidy is paid ultimately, of course, by the taxpayer. But note that the cost is less in the long run for a few mines, than if the price of all copper went up. For every $1 in copper subsidy it is estimated the Nation saves about $28, by keeping general copper prices at 12 cents a pound. The benefits of this subsidy are so obvious that they hardly need argument.

The farm subsidies are not so simple and only in general follow the copper illustration. Farmers do not want subsidies; they want the general level of farm prices to go up. The inflationary effect of this would be somewhat the same as if the price of copper were unpegged, and it advanced from 12 to 16 cents a pound. It is just what the Government does not want.

An instance of how the Government controls food prices is seen in cheese production. The Government has these objectives: (1) To guarantee the farmer a definite price for as much of the product as he can be persuaded to produce; (2) To assure the consumer reasonable prices and avoid black markets.

What happens for cheese is that the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) buys all the farmers' cheese at 27 cents a pound, and then resells it to factories at 23¼ cents a pound. Two of the Government's objectives are sought by this process: The dairyman knows that no matter how much cheese he makes he will always have a definite, fixed market, while the consumer gets a "ceiling" price for cheese. In other words, the competitive demand for cheese (or some other product) does not drive the consumers' price sky-high where rich people could get it and poor people could not.

Under the Government's regulatory system it can hardly be argued that the farmer is suffering. At any rate farm income is at an all-time peak; it has risen relatively more than other income; it is going still higher.

Furthermore, under this system (plus other causes) food production has risen unbelievably. The increase—despite manpower and machine shortage—is one of the most inspiring things in the war effort.

But, it is argued, these subsidies come out of the taxpayers' pocket. Nothing is gained by transferring the cost to the Treasury. In part this is true, in part false. The CCC program cost the Government 350 million dollars in 1943, and the RFC price-reducing program for meat and butter will add 450 million this year, the total equal to three days' war cost.

But there are big indirect savings. Let us take just one: The cut in the so-called "spread" of distribution costs. Let us take a theoretical food product, Pablum X. From the farmer it goes to the processor, wholesaler, jobber, and retailer: Four steps before reaching the public. Let us assume Pablum X brings the farmer 8 cents a unit, and that 25 per cent is added cumulatively at each step along the line starting with the initial 8 cents. As I figure it the retailer sells it for about 19.5 cents.

But now suppose the Government lifts the ceiling, and the farmer gets 10 cents a unit. The cumulative 25 per cent is still added at each step along the way. By the time it reaches the consumer the retail price is about 24 cents. In other words, you or I, as consumers, not only pay the extra 2 cents which the farmer gets but an actual difference of 4½ cents by this snow-balling "spread." This is one of the reasons Mr. Roosevelt had for saying that "directly and indirectly" price supports had saved consumers and Government "billions of dollars."

Subsidies can be abused, of course, like anything else. But they have a definite place in an integrated anti-inflation program.

Again Overconfidence

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Once again we are subjected to the temptations of overoptimism. The week of Nov. 11, with all its grim memories for Germany, follows the Moscow agreements, is punctuated by Russian victories on the long and fearful eastern front, and is rocked by devastation in German cities.

Beyond any question, Germany is undergoing severe military punishment today more extensive than any great nation has ever absorbed in history. It is, after all, the first total war and so far the first time civilians—men, women, children—are directly subjected to a horror which has already gone immensely beyond the ordeal inflicted on the people of Britain. If the British people were close to the breaking point in the winter of 1940-41—which some have probably wrongly inferred they were—then the endurance of the Germans must be infinitely greater, for they are receiving a weight of bombs many times as devastating as fell on Britain.

One by one the last vestiges of hope drop away from the Germans. The Russian summer offensive would have been quite enough to produce dismay; the prolonged bombing would, in advance, have been assumed to be almost decisive; the failure of the U-boat campaign destroys another major expectation. And then finally comes the end of separate peace hopes at Moscow.

If the Reichswehr and other conservative forces were in sole control in Germany, instead of semi-control by fanatical and desperate Nazis, we might have expected serious peace overtures by now. Particularly might Germany have been seeking a peace if there were prospects of an armistice on terms short of absolute ruin for the Reich. If another Fourteen Points—promising a new opportunity for the German people—were offering some alternative to ruin, we might surely have expected the offer of negotiable terms.

But on the one hand, the Nazis still sit in the saddle and for them in particular there can be no soft or safe peace, and on the other hand there is no alluring democratic program presented for the people of Germany. The only choice offered Berlin today is unconditional surrender, occupation of the Reich by allied armies at the best and revenge by the conquered peoples at the worst. Hence Germany must go on to the end of the road.

When that end will come is incalculable, for the capacity of humans to resist today when they have no alternative is also incalculable. We have seen peoples and nations go through ordeals in our time that have equalled or exceeded any of the torments of history. And these people, cradled in the softness and decadence—so assumed—of the twentieth century, have been able to survive. Britain's Coventry took 250 tons of bombs, and felt it must be approaching breaking point. Germany has had cities absorb 1,500 tons of bombs for two nights running, and many cities whose nightly and daily tonnages have gone far beyond Coventry's.

So it is well to resist all temptations to overconfidence. The only result of overconfidence will be a slackening of our own effort. We have had many unpleasant surprises before, and the capacity of Fortress Germany to withstand siege may be the last and toughest surprise of them all. Direct land invasion was the ultimate factor used by the Germans themselves in their many conquests. We do not yet know the difficulties which will be offered when the Channel operation begins and we start on the road to Berlin. We probably still have our severest hour ahead.

Today, as always, our greatest weakness is on the home front, and it is greater in America than in Britain. The United States does not govern itself well, politically, economically, or socially. The people are either too inarticulate or too confused to give clear-cut orders to government. There is, for example, no excuse for widespread and protracted strikes in time of desperate national peril, and no need to bring on all our people the debilitating dangers of inflation. And even more harmful is a general slackness throughout our whole domestic war effort.

Unhappily, the stronger our arms abroad, the greater our ineptitude at home. We have failed to comprehend the peril in which we stood, and to some degree still stand. Until we understand what we are still up against—what evil forces challenge our deepest spiritual values and our whole way of life—we will not be on the road to lasting victory.

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